

THE RELIQUARY.

OCTOBER, 1877.



SOME ACCOUNT OF THE ANCIENT BOROUGH OF FORDWICH, IN KENT.

BY BENJAMIN BRYAN.

IN the course of a recent Session of Parliament, attention was drawn to the fact that there still exist in England a few boroughs to which the Municipal Reform Act did not apply; but when Sir Charles Dilke moved for a return of the property belonging to such boroughs, while mentioning some—such as New Romney and Queenborough—in the county of Kent, he overlooked another, a very diminutive but a very ancient one, in the same shire. The slighted borough is that of Fordwich, which is situate about two miles to the north-east of Canterbury, on the right bank of the Stour, a river from which in former days it derived much of the importance it undoubtedly possessed.

The tourist or wayfarer might take Fordwich, with its comparatively few houses, and scanty population—there having been but 224 persons enumerated as residing there at the time of the last census—to be a village of an ordinary and common kind; but instead of that, it is a

town and port, which has a very interesting history, and one which, for a very long period, has enjoyed the advantage of possessing a Mayor and Corporation (the latter consisting of twelve Jurats), who formerly acted under customs peculiar to themselves, some of which are still retained, and who now administer the laws of the land within their jurisdiction.

The meaning of the name Fordwich (formerly Fordwic, in *Domesday* Forewic), is said to be "the town on the ford," an interpretation which I am quite willing to adopt. The boundaries of the borough are very precisely laid down in a "Customale" still preserved among the archives of the corporation, and a reference to the Ordnance Survey shows that it has an area of 464 acres. "Also they have the entire franchise," thus runs the "Customale," "in the river which flows and ebbs unto Stourmouth, and so over the lands on both sides of the river as far as a man in a boat at high water can throw an axe of 7 lbs. weight, called a taper axe, upon the land, and this was made appear on an inquisition in the Eyre of Sir Gilbert Preston, justice itinerant, at Canterbury, and afterwards in the presence of the Constable of Dover and Sir Henry Malmmain, Sheriff of Kent, by the inquest of the four surrounding hundreds."

The earliest direct charter granted to Fordwich, a copy of which is preserved, is that of 6 Henry II. (*temp.* 1160), which confirms all the liberties and customs which the men of Fordwich more fully had in the times of Kings Edward (the Confessor), William the First, and William the Second, and "King Henry, our grandfather," under a penalty of £10, to be paid to the King by "any one which shall presume to trouble or disquiet them." Subsequently this charter was confirmed by Edward I., Edward II., and Edward III., again by Elizabeth, and still later by Charles II.; but none of the originals of these charters are known to remain, though copies are preserved in the "Customale," and also among the MSS. belonging to Christ Church Cathedral, Canterbury. The reference to Edward the Confessor in the charter of Henry II., places the existence of Fordwich as a borough as far back as the middle of the eleventh century.

That Fordwich ranked as a borough a century before the time of Henry II., is shown in another way, for it appears from a charter preserved at Canterbury, that soon after the Conquest the town passed into the hands of Odo, Bishop of Bayeux and Earl of Kent, the Conqueror's half-brother, who, a short time afterwards, bestowed it upon the Abbey of St. Augustine, at Canterbury, when the Abbot became lord of the place; and in a charter addressed by William the Norman to Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, and others, he "commands and enjoins them that they cause St. Augustine and Scotland, the Abbot, to re-possess the *borough* of Fordwich, which Hamo the Sheriff now holds." The borough was re-possessed accordingly.

In the *Domesday Book* it is also called a "little borough," as will be seen from the following translation:—

"The Abbot of St. Augustine holds one little borough which is called Fordwich. King Edward gave two parts of this borough to St. Augustine. But the third part, which had been Earl Godwin's, the Bishop of Baieux granted to the same Saint, with the assent of King William.

"It answers for one yoke. There were a hundred messuages of land, less three, there, rendering thirteen shillings. Now there are 73 messuages rendering as much. In the time of King Edward, and afterwards, it was worth one hundred shillings. Now eleven pounds and two shillings.

"In the same place there are twenty-four acres of land which St. Augustine always had; where there were and are, six burgesses rendering twenty-two shillings. In that Burgh, Archbishop Lanfranc holds seven messuages of land, which in the time of King Edward, paid service to St. Augustine. Now, the Archbishop takes the service away from it."

It will be observed that no mention is here made of any possessions of the Mayor, and it may be noted that the use of that title was not introduced until the reign of Henry II., at which time, and long subsequently, the rights of the Abbot remained in force. In what way the exercise of authority was divided between the Abbot, who was Lord of the place, and the Mayor and Jurats, after the introduction of the latter, is by no means clear. I think, however, that the Abbot's rights were chiefly of a manorial character, although he appears to have kept a bailiff at Fordwich, who, while he looked after the Abbot's interests, also took a prominent share in the local administration.

It is believed, though the evidence in support of the assumption is somewhat slender, that at a remote period the estuary of the Stour was much broader, and extended several miles further inland than is now the case. The ebb and flow of the tide but slightly affects the river at Fordwich at present, and it is quite certain there was a time when vessels of considerable size sailed up to the quay; and there is in existence a list of the tolls that were levied upon the merchandise unloaded at Fordwich. The wine imported from France by the Abbot and Monks and by the Dean and members of the Chapter in later times, was landed at Fordwich, and until quite recently the Chapter paid a sum of £1 annually to the Corporation for the use of the wharf;* but the introduction of railways into the district rendered conveyance direct to Canterbury from Sandwich or London much more convenient, and the quay, which received the wine-butts, now knows them no more. The wharf and crane are, however, still kept in repair, and are at times brought into use for unloading timber, &c., but this does not occur very often. At present the river is only a few feet deep off the place, the ancient dock is filled up and used as a garden, pleasure-boats are the craft best known to the bosom of the Stour, and for several miles down its flow is so sluggish and tardy, that it possesses the appearance of a canal more than that of a river.

Fordwich was, and in fact still is, in spite of the disadvantages under which it now labours, in a maritime sense, a "member of Sandwich," one of the Cinque Ports, and consequently it has always enjoyed their peculiar rights and privileges, and like them had, when called upon, in former days to provide, fit out, equip, and man a vessel for the King's service, and for the space of fifteen days to maintain it at sea at its own charge; after that time the ship had still to be kept at sea, if necessary, but at the cost of the King. Tradition asserts that the vessel to be so supplied and maintained was a 74-gun ship, but

* The open space on the right of the view of the Town-hall, represents the wharf or quay of Fordwich, the course of the river lying close in the rear of the Town-hall.

there is authentic evidence that it was one to be manned by 21 men and a boy,* so that its size must have been greatly exaggerated.

The charter of Henry II., gave to Fordwich for ever a "Gylde Mercatoria," but there is no such Guild in existence now. The Guildhall (engraved on Plate V.), however, still remains, and appears to have been rebuilt about the year 1555. The structure has an antique and quaint appearance, is of great solidity, and is remarkable for the heavy timbers which form part of its framework. It consists of two storeys. On the ground floor, and on the left of the entrance to the upper chamber is a small room, now disused, which was formerly dignified with the name of the Gaol, and behind it is a second and larger room, at present appropriated to the use of an adjacent inn, whose occupier uses it as a coal-store. The "Council Chamber" is above, and is approached from without by a door level with the ground, which opens on to a flight of steps. The upper chamber is still used by the Mayor and Jurats, when they assemble for the despatch of judicial business; and also where, with the Commonalty, they meet on the first Monday after the feast of St. Andrew, for the purpose of electing a Mayor and Jurats, a ceremony, the form and mode of which will be best understood, perhaps, if I quote from the Customal itself.

"HERE BEGINNETH THE CUSTOM OF ELECTION OF THE MAYOR AND TWELVE JURATS.

"BE it known that on Monday next after the feast of St. Andrew the Apostle, the Mayor of the Town of Fordwich, before the hour of one in the day, shall cause to be sounded the common bell in the Parish Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary, at which sounding of the bell the whole Commonalty shall there assemble together. And when the Mayor of the past year and the Jurats of the same town, together with the whole Commonalty shall be assembled in the aforesaid Church, the Mayor shall take those of the Jurats who shall have kept the keys of the chest and of a certain Haniper which had been in the custody of the same Mayor, and shall place the same near him, and shall say to the Commonalty, 'Men and brethren, ye well know how I have behaved in your common service for one year, according to the custom of your election, and if I have exercised my office well and faithfully I am well pleased, but if otherwise I am grieved; and I ask you if I have offended against any one in word or deed let him now declare, and behold I am ready to make satisfaction, and that you may elect another who may know be able and willing faithfully to exercise that office in the present year (God willing).' Then the Commonalty shall say unto him, 'Arise, and go out,' and likewise other three good men who shall be there nominated whether they shall be present or not; and these three shall be so chosen from the fair, honest, and discreet men of the aforesaid Town, but nevertheless freemen. Then some good man of the aforesaid Commonalty there sittin' shall say, 'Good men, behold our four combarons whom you have elected as most worthy of the office of the Mayoralty have gone out; you shall say in the name of the Lord which of those four you will have.' First, those sitting on the four benches shall say, and afterwards all those standing by, with one voice 'John,' such-an-one, or 'William,' &c., and when the votes of all shall be given unanimously, or at least the greater part of the same Commonalty shall have given assent, two good men shall arise and go out to the house of him so elected and shall tell him on behalf of the whole Commonalty to come to receive the office and to take his oath, and when he shall come to the place aforesaid he must take his oath before the whole Commonalty (administered by the late Mayor) in these words:—

"I, John, or William, &c., will be (as I ought) profitable and faithful to our Lord the King of England and his heirs of the State, and the liberties of the town of Fordwich and the office of Mayoralty will faithfully and to the utmost of my power maintain, and fulfil, justice according to the use and custom of the same port, as well to the stranger as to the neighbour, as well to the poor as to the rich, without respect to reward, hatred, or love, shall minister, and the counsell to me delivered shall keep. So help me God: and by this book' (touching the book and kissing it).

"Jurats to make oath in like manner, except that where it is called the office of Mayoralty they shall say the office of Jurats. And there shall be delivered the keys of the common chest to two good and faithful Jurats, and one key shall remain with

the Mayor, together with the aforesaid chest. If the Mayor after being once, twice, and thrice summoned shall not come and be sworn, the whole commonalty shall go to his capital message if he shall have one of his own, and the same with hooks and by all other means in their power shall prostrate to the ground, but if he shall not have one of his own he shall be adjudged to lose his freedom, and shall never enjoy the freedom aforesaid until he shall have repented, and shall have made amends for his default by the judgment of the Commonalty. A Jurat refusing to serve to lose his freedom in like manner until he repent, unless he can show any reasonable cause why he cannot or ought not to take such office. But the late Mayor shall not be discharged from his office before the new one shall have received it.

"After dinner, or on the next day the late Mayor shall cause the common chest to be carried to the house of the new Mayor, together with all the standard measures and weights of our Lord the King. And on the Sunday next following the new Mayor shall cause to be elected all the Sergeants and officers to the said Commonalty belonging, to continue for the year ensuing; or upon some other day which shall be more convenient, and every officer shall make oath according to his office. And on the same day he shall cause to be rehearsed and proclaimed before the whole Commonalty all their ordinances from ancient custom used and if it shall be necessary for amending the liberties and rights, to ordain new articles.

"All measures yards and weights to be tested within 10 days after the election, and those found in default shall be amerced, one-half the fine to go to the Lord Abbot, and the other to the Commonalty."

Having quoted thus far the directions laid down in the Customal for the election of the Mayor, I may now state, as I was present at the last election on Monday, the 6th of December, that being "the Monday next after the feast of St. Andrew the Apostle," what is the course of procedure followed at the present day. I may premise that the sixth of December was the time when the great snowstorm reached its height, so that there need be no surprise that only the Mayor and four Jurats, with the Borough Treasurer attended. Having arrived at the Town-hall, and the Mayor having declared the meeting opened, the Treasurer, who acts also as the Town Clerk, prepared a list of the names of the Mayor and Jurats, it being understood that all were in nomination for the Mayoralty. The four Jurats present—Thomas Sankey Cooper, Esq. (the Mayor of Canterbury); Captain Lambert; George Furley, Esq.; and J. C. Cox, Esq. (Hon. Colonel of Volunteers)—then took the list from the Treasurer and retired into a little room in the right hand corner of the Council Chamber, and closed the door. After a brief delay they reappeared, and Mr. T. S. Cooper announced to the ex-Mayor (Thomas Cooper, Esq.), that he was deputed to convey to him the intelligence that he had been unanimously re-elected to the post which he had so worthily filled for so many years. The Mayor-elect thanked the Jurats, and particularly for coming there on such a day, and said that was the twenty-eighth time he had been elected to the office of Mayor. He thought it was a sign that he had done his duty; and he would try, so long as he might be spared, to do his best to promote the interests of the borough. The Treasurer then administered the oath to the Mayor, who in his turn administered the prescribed oath to the Treasurer.

The Mayor (who has reached the patriarchal age of 82) and the Jurats subsequently dined together at the "Fordwich Arms," an adjoining inn, and after dinner a few toasts were proposed. In spite of the fact that the snow was upwards of eighteen inches deep on the ground, there was an assemblage of the people at and about the inn; and as the Mayor and several of the Jurats drove away for Canterbury, where all but Col. Cox reside, a party of six hand-bell ringers,

each with two bells, was ringing a peal at the door of the inn. There is no ringing of the church bell now to announce the election of the Mayor, but the bell is tolled at twelve o'clock at night, a custom which appears to have been some time in vogue.

In former times the Mayor and Jurats, when solemnly assembled, constituted a Court of Record endowed with considerable powers. In cases of felony they possessed the power of life and death, though there is no record amongst the minutes of trials which have been preserved, of the extreme penalty having ever been even passed. The causes in which the Mayor and Jurats were principally called upon to exercise their functions were "actions for trespass, and the taking of recognizances in small debt cases, together with adjudications upon such offences as are commonly dealt with by the Court Leet."* "It was as an arbitrator that in early times the Mayor was most worthily employed; and conveyances of real estate were often accomplished by a process savouring of arbitration and now obsolete. The steps were these: the vendor and purchaser appeared together before the Mayor; the former on receipt of the purchase-money resigned all claim to the tenement in question, and the Mayor attested the resignation. The transaction was entered on the minutes of the Court, and thenceforward these minutes were accepted as conclusive evidence of the legality of the transfer. A conveyance of this kind was called a 'Finalis Concordia,' and the MSS. contain the records of many such 'concordes' of very early date."† The Mayor was also the Coroner, and the records of the borough contain many sets of depositions, with the verdicts. The Customal also authorizes the Mayor and Jurats to chastise the freemen "if in any case they shall offend against the aforesaid Commonalty, by the bailiff or any other whatsoever." The same with "foreigners" (i.e. other than burgesses), if they offended and were taken in the borough, but if a foreigner withdrew himself after having committed an offence, then complaint was to be made by the Mayor and Jurats to the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, who "shall hear them and shall chastise and punish the offenders against them according to their delinquency, and shall levy from the offenders a forfeiture of £10."

There is a reference to Fordwich in Boys' *History of Sandwich*, where the seal of the Mayor is said to be "very small, and has for its device a lion passant guardant; in base, a fish swimming in a pond or basin, inscribed SIGILLUM MAIORIS DE FORDWICO." This seal has been lost. The common seal, is however, still preserved, and its device seems to be as sharp in outline, and as perfect as when it was first cut, certainly 500 years ago, if Boys' statement that it "was affixed to a deed among the records of Christ Church, Canterbury, dated 30th Edward III., about 1357, and which is an indenture in the Court of Shipway, holden about 1807," be reliable. The seal is of brass, and is in the possession of the Mayor of Fordwich. It is engraved at the head of this article.

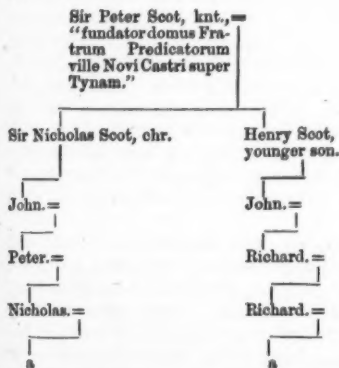
* Vide Mr. J. B. Sheppard's Letter to the Mayor on the Fordwich MSS.

† Mr. Sheppard's Letter.

THE FRIAR-PREACHERS, OR BLACKFRIARS, OF NEW-CASTLE-ON-TYNE.

BY THE REV. C. F. R. PALMER.

THE Friar-Preachers established themselves in Newcastle-on-Tyne considerably within twenty years after their Order was first sent into England. The earliest notice, which our researches as yet have brought to light, is dated Nov. 2nd, 1240, when Henry III. gave to each of the Friar-Preachers dwelling in this town, and to each of the Friar-Minors of Hartlepool, a tunic made of four ells of cloth and valued at 4d.^a The ground upon which they erected their house was given, it is said, by three sisters, whose names, however, are forgotten;^b and this land was in the demesnes of the Priory of Tyne-mouth, to which a certain yearly rent was paid. In establishing themselves and building their house and church, the Friars found generous benefactors in Sir Peter Scot, knt., and Sir Nicholas Scot, chevalier, his son, both of whom were wealthy merchants of Newcastle. Sir Peter Scot was the first mayor of the town, in 1251; and Sir Nicholas Scot was one of the four bailiffs, in 1254 and 1257, and became mayor in 1269.^c Sir Peter was the reputed founder of this house, and is styled such in an inquisition taken at this town, Aug. 20th, 1422, as to who was the next heir of his lineal descendant, John de Hawkeswell.^d



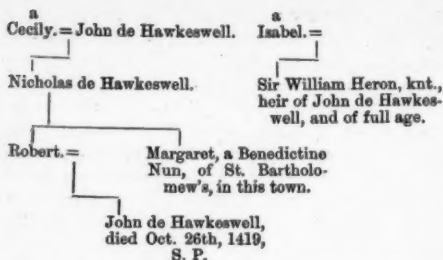
Thus the Friar-Preachers obtained a fair and spacious Convent in Newcastle-on-Tyne, which held a community consisting of between thirty and forty religious. With the King's leave, they formed a conduit for supplying themselves and their fellow-townsmen with water. The conduit ran from a spring outside their court

^a Liberate, 25 Hen. III., m. 23. Rex, custodibus episcopatus Dunholm', salutem. Precipimus vobis quod singulis Fratribus Predicatoribus commorantibus apud Novum Castrum super Tynam, et singulis Fratribus Minoribus commorantibus apud Hertrepol faciatis habere, de exitibus ejusdem episcopatus, singulas tunicas, viz. iiij ulnas ad tunicam faciendam, precii xij denariorum: de dono nostro. Teste Rege apud Wudestok, ij die Novembris.

^b Bourne's History of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

^c Brand's History of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

^d Inquis. post mortem, 8 Hen. V., No. 50. Jurors: Will. Benet, Tho. Musgrave, Rich. Chamber, Adam Hagman, Adam Forster, Rob. Robson, John Wright, John Fresell, Rich. Heppell, Tho. Robynson, John Morilawe, and Will. Hogeesson.



into their house, and thence into the town. This was considered a great improvement and very advantageous to the whole of the inhabitants: a royal license of Nov. 6th, 1263, directed that the conduit should remain as it was, and con-

tinue to belong to the Friars, as it had been found by the sheriff of Northumberland and the mayor of the town, on inquisition, that such an arrangement was nowise prejudicial.*

In the early part of Edward I.'s reign, the men of Newcastle built their town-wall again, strengthened with a dry ditch without. They deemed it necessary to carry the wall and ditch through the Convent-garden, so that three acres were cut off from the rest of the land and separated from the dwelling. In order to remedy this inconvenience, the Friars obtained a royal license, Sept. 18th, 1280, to make a postern (*fictam portam*) in the wall for themselves, so as to give them ingress into the garden without; but on condition that this door might be stopped at any time by order of the king, sheriff, or constable of the castle.¹ At the same time, the king, for his soul and the soul of his ancestors and successors, granted half a street on the west for enlarging the Convent plot; but the rest of the street was to remain open to the public.² This part of a thoroughfare was probably given in exchange for the land taken up by the wall and ditch. On June 4th, 1312, the royal license was given for the Friars to make a wooden drawbridge, 5 ft. broad, by the postern (*posterna*) over the ditch into the outside garden, and also to set up palings on each side of the ditch and garden, where the garden wall had stood at first; but if any peril threatened, the paling and bridge should be removed with all speed.³

From time to time a few additions were made to the lands, not altogether without the vexation of legal disputes. Two tofts had been acquired. But Lucy, widow of Thomas de Divelston, established her right, and had seisin by judgment of the court. Afterwards the Prior disseised her of the land, 40 ft. long and 36 ft. broad, and she obtained a writ of re-disseisin, June 12th, 1304, for the sheriff to do justice to her in the matter.⁴

Edward II., March 1st, 1317-18, granted a messuage to the Friars, for enlarging their homestead and churchyard. This messuage had belonged to Gilbert de Middleton, who forfeited his estate to the crown for his treason, and ended his life, as a felon, on the gallows.⁵

* Pat. 48 Hen. III., m. 21.

¹ s. Pat. 8 Edw. I., p. 1, m. 5.

² Pat. 6 Edw. II., p. 2, m. 5.

³ Originalia, 32 Edw. I., ro. 14.

⁴ Pat. 11 Edw. II., p. 2, m. 31.

By an inquisition taken at Newcastle-on-Tyne, before the bailiffs of the liberty, Sept. 24th, 1322 (in compliance with a royal writ dated at this town on the 20th), it was found that it would be nowise detrimental to the crown or people, for several parties to make the following grants of messuages, all held of the crown in chief, by yearly rents, to enlarge the courtyard of the Convent: Richard de Emeldon, a messuage held by service of 1d., and valued at 12s. a-year, of which the Benedictine Nuns of the town received 6d.; Richard Scot, a messuage held by $\frac{1}{4}$ d., and valued at 4s. a-year, of which the Nuns received 3d.; Nicholas Provost, three messuages held by 3d., and valued at 24s. a-year, of which the Nuns received 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and the Abbot of Newminster 2s.: Richard le Portour, a messuage held by 1d., and valued at 18d. a-year, of which the Nuns received 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.: Robert de Crancrok, a messuage held by 2d., and valued at 5s. a-year, of which the Nuns received 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.: Othewiu de Newcastle, a messuage held by $\frac{1}{4}$ d., and valued at 7s. a-year: and John le Keu, a messuage held by 1d., and valued at 18d. a year, of which the Nuns received 12d.* None of the grants appear to have been made, for no licenses stand on record.

By another inquisition taken here, Dec. 23rd, 1328, it was found that John Baroun, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, might, without any detriment, assign a plot of land 60 ft. long and 60 ft. broad to the Friars, for enlarging their homestead. The land was held of the crown in chief, by yearly service of 8d., and was worth clear 3s. a-year.¹ The king's license for making the grant was issued May 16th following.²

Many interesting incidents, from time to time, turn up in the history of this Priory.

Some disputes between the Cluniac Monks of Pontefract and those of Monk Bretton were adjusted at the Convent of the Friar-Preachers of Pontefract, Aug. 4th, 1269, F. Oliver Daincourt, prior there, being one of the four arbitrators. There were also present the priors of the Friar-Preachers of Newcastle-on-Tyne, Carlisle, York, and Lancaster.³

Walter de Merton, bishop of Rochester, by will, dated March 29th, 1275, bequeathed ten marks to the Friar-Preachers of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and directed that the *Epistolæ Pauli glossatæ* should be restored to them.⁴ He died Oct. 27th, 1277. We conclude that this Convent possessed a valuable library, which even the bishop of a distant diocese was happy to consult.

The executors of queen Eleanor of Castile, consort of Edward I., shortly after Michaelmas, 1291, gave 100s. to F. William de Hotham, provincial, through J. de Berewyk, for this community.⁵

During the long wars of Scotland, Newcastle-on-Tyne lay on the high-

* Inquis. ad quod dampn., 16 Edw. II., No. 181. Jurors: Henr. de Newton, Gilb. de Eggle, Hugh de Hecham, John Wodeman, John Renard, Walt. de Coventre, Adam Page, Henr. Tinctor, Will de Stobham, Peter de Cuincham, Geoff. de Brunton, and Will de Linz.

¹ Inquis. ad quod dampn., 2 Edw. III., No. 9. Jurors: Henr. de Nulton, Adam Page, John Renaud, Rich de Eland, Gilbert de Oggle, Steph. Trotand, Will de York, John Paton, Hugh Haukyn, Rich. de Pikering, John de Broteville, and Rich. Payntour.

² Pat. 3 Edw. III., m. 17.

³ Dugdale's Mon. Angl.

⁴ Documents relating to Merton College, Oxford.

⁵ Rot. (Garderobæ) liberationum pro Regina, etc., 19-20 Edw. I.

way to and from the great battle-scenes of the two hostile countries, and was frequently visited by Edward I., Edward II., and Edward III., who failed not to give alms to the Friar-Preachers, and often took up their abode in this convent, along with all the royal household. Great, indeed, must have been the disquietude of the community, for on such occasions the religious had to give up even their dormitory and refectory for state balls and festivities, the walls of the cloister resounded with the coarse noise and bustle of the royal court, whilst harmonious minstrelsy supplanted the severe chant appointed for the service of religion. Even the buildings had sometimes to be altered to suit the convenience or the caprice of the august guests. All this is fully illustrated in the history of several Priors.

Edward I., in Dec., 1299, passed through Newcastle-on-Tyne to Berwick-on-Tweed, whence, on the 15th, he sent 11s. to these friars, by the hand of F. Walter de Winterbourne, to provide them with food for one day.^a At this town, Jan. 8th, 1299-1300, he gave an alms of 22s., for two days' food.^b And at Tynemouth, after having been here, he gave 29s., June 24th or 25th, 1301, for three days' food.^c

Edward II., being at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sept. 6th, 1310, gave 12s. 8d., through F. Nicholas de Hoghton; ^d also here again, Aug. 4th, 1319, 8s. for twenty-four friars; ^e and Aug. 1st, ^f and Sept. 4th, 1322, ^g 8s. each time, all four times respectively for one day's food. On Oct. 9th, following, Griffin, son of Sir Griffin Thloyt [Lloyd], knt., was buried in the Church of the Convent, towards the expenses of whose funeral the king gave 40s.^h About this time, F. Roger de Gamelton, prior, had two royal loans of 6l. each, in way of food supplied to the Convent out of the king's household.ⁱ In the following year, about July, the king forgave the payment of the first debt; and June 16th, 1329, the remaining 6l. was likewise pardoned.^j

Edward III. was at Durham, April 18th, 1333, and next day came on to Newcastle-on-Tyne. On his entrance into the town, he was welcomed, as usual, by a grand procession of the chief men and inhabitants. In this stately pageant, twenty-six Friar-Preachers took part, to whom the king gave an alms of 8s. 8d., through F. Odinel de Rubury, for a day's food.^k On his speedy return from Scotland, he was at Berwick-on-Tweed on July 29th, Bamborough on Aug. 3rd., and next day at Newcastle-on-Tyne, when he gave a special alms of 9s. 4d. to the Friar-Preachers, for a day's food: on the 6th he was at Durham, and on the 8th at Knaresborough.^l

During the year 1334, the king was again at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and along with all the royal household took up his abode, as seems to have been his custom, in the house of the Friar-Preachers. On June

^a Lib. quotidianus Contrarot. Gard., 28 Edw. I. (printed).

^b Lib. Gard., 27, 28 Edw. I.

^c Jorale Gard., 29 Edw. I. Also Lib. Gard. (de elemos. Reg.), 29 Edw. I.: Additonal MSS. of Brit. Mus., cod. 7966a.

^d Jorale Gard., 4 Edw. II.

^e Lib. Gard., 13 Edw. II. Addit. MS., cod. 17362.

^f Rot. Gard., 15, 16, 17, Edw. II.

^g Rot. Pip., 16 Edw. II., No. 3, ro. 21. Also Irrot, Comp. de Receipt. et Expens. Magnæ Garderobæ, temp. Edw. II. et Edw. III., ro. 14 verso.

^h Pat. 3 Edw. III., p. 1, m. 14.

ⁱ Rot. Gard. Regis., 7 Edw. III.

19th, occurred the celebrated episode in the history of England and Scotland, when John Baliol, King of Scotland, with the Earls of Athol, Dunbar, Mar, and Buchan, did homage to Edward III. in the Church of this Convent, for the kingdom of Scotland, in the presence of the Earls of Cornwall and Warren, the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Carlisle, and an innumerable company of clergy and people. At the same time, Baliol granted to Edward the five Scottish counties next adjoining the borders of England, to be annexed to the English crown for ever.^a The stout arms of the patriotic Scots rendered this homage and grant ineffectual, and secured the independence and integrity of their country.

Whilst Edward III. was here in the following autumn, Philip de Weston, a royal chaplain, celebrated his first mass on All Saints' day (Nov. 1st), within this Church, in the presence of the king, who, on the occasion, made him an offering of a silver gilt goblet with foot and cover, weighing 37s. 1d. in silver pennies, and valued at 55s. 7d.^d The next day but one, the king gave 10s. to the thirty Friars, by the hand of F. William de Houden, for a day's food.^e On Nov. 7th, Edward III. was also present at a mass celebrated here for the soul of Sir Edward de Bonhoun, and made an offering of 6s. 8d.^f Soon after he went on his way to Roxburgh. As a return for the hospitality which he and the royal family had received in this house during a great part of October and November he gave ten quarters of corn worth 50s., a tub of flour worth 40s., and a cask of wine worth five marks.^g On his return from Roxburgh, in the February following, he gave, on the 22nd, an alms of 10s. 8d., through F. John de Cokermouth, to the thirty-two friars, for a day's food; and a present of twenty quarters of corn, worth 100s., recompensed them for sheltering royalty again for a short time.^h On March 7th, and July 3rd, 1335, an alms of 100s. each time, through F. Adam de Alnwick, went to satisfy for the damages which the friars had suffered in their buildings during the royal abode here.ⁱ On June 13th, the thirty religious had a special alms of 10s., through F. William de Houden, for a day's food, and on the 21st, another equal sum, through the same, as they had been in the procession at the royal arrival.^j On this last day, too, the king being at Chester, made another gift of ten marks, by F. John de Fitlyng, to these Friar-Preachers, "in quorum domibus dominus Rex tenuit festum suum, die quo Rex Scocie fecit homagium suum Regi."^k From Scotland, Edward III. came again to this town, Dec. 1st, 1335, and rewarded the thirty friars with 10s. for a day's food, on their going out to meet him; and again he quartered himself on their house.^l On Christmas-day, he heard the three masses within the cloister, and offered 9s. 8d. in honour of the great festival.^m

Being at Newcastle-on-Tyne, in Oct., 1336, on his journey towards

^a Cron. de Lanercost, fol. 225^b. Cotton MSS., Claudius D. VII.

^{d e f g h} Lib. Gard., 8, 9, 10, 11 Edw. III.: Cotton MSS., Nero C. VIII.

ⁱ Exit. Scac., Mich., 9 Edw. III., m. 25. Lib. Gard., 8, 9, 10, 11 Edw. III.: Cotton MSS.

^j Contrarot. Gard. Reg., 8, 9 Edw. III. Lib. Gard., 8, 9, 10, 11 Edw. III.: Cotton MSS.

^k Contrarot. Gard. Reg., 8, 9 Edw. III.

^{l m} Lib. Gard., 8, 9, 10, 11 Edw. III.: Cotton MSS.

Bothwell, the king, on the 18th, gave a cask of wine worth 5*l.* to the friars for celebrating mass in their Church.^a He gave, June 4th, 1387, 10*s.* 8*d.* to the thirty-two friars who met him in the procession, on his coming hither ;^o and again, on a similar occasion, Nov. 30th, 1341, 10*s.* to the thirty friars, by the hand of F. Walter de Slade :^d on both occasions for a day's food. A groat a day for each friar was the fixed alms which was doled out by the sovereign to the four Mendicant Orders during the royal progresses, till the custom disappeared in the long and costly wars of Edward III. with France.

At that time the Earl of Warwick was warden of the march of Scotland, and made this house his head-quarters. Whilst he was here a furious affray arose between the men of the Earl of Northumberland^e and some of the townsmen, and the former barricaded themselves within the precincts of the Convent. In the course of the broil the gates of the Convent homestead were broken down, and the townsmen would not suffer the friars to set up their gates again. But the friars had personal recourse to the king, when he was here, who, Dec. 6th, 1341, gave them leave to restore the gates as before, as the friars were blameless in the matter.^f Thus it appears that not only kings, but even nobles charged with state-offices, thrust themselves into the hospitable shelter of religious housés ; and what sort of company they carried in their train this characteristic incident full plainly shows.

(*To be continued.*)

^a o Lib. Gard., 8, 9, 10, 11 Edw. III. : Cotton MSS.

^b Lib. Gard., 15—18 Edw. III. : Chapter House, vol. A 13.

^c "Homines Com' Northumbr'." The reading is *Comitis*, and not *Comitatus*, as some have given.

^f Pat. 15 Edw. III., p. 3, m. 4.

SOME OLD PLAYERS.

BY REGINALD W. CORLISS.

EDWARD ALLEYN : ACTOR AND BENEFACTOR.

IN the roll of actors who have done something outside of their profession to merit praise and respect, he whose name heads this page fills no unworthy place. The son of an innkeeper, he was born in London, Sept. 1, 1566, at the sign of the "Pye," near Devonshire House, in the parish of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, and must have early applied himself to the study of the drama, as by the age of twenty-six he appears to have obtained celebrity as an actor. In the play of the *Jew of Malta*, by Christopher Marlowe, who died in 1592, Heywood tells us that "the part of the Jew [Barabas] was performed by so *inimitable an actor* as Mr. Alleyn." Ben Jonson, who was never very fulsome in praise, also speaks highly of Alleyn's skill in one of his epigrams, saying—

" 'Tis just, that who did give
So many poets life, by one should live."

As one of the leading actors of the day, there is little doubt of his playing the principal characters in the dramas of Shakspeare and Jonson; but what precise parts he took in them is impossible to tell, in consequence of the performers' names not being set against the parts in the old editions. A manuscript in the Harleian collection, speaking of Alleyn in the prime of his popularity, says—"he had then so captivated the town, and so monopolized the favour of his audience by those agreeable varieties he could so readily command, in his voice, countenance, and gesture, as even to animate the most lifeless composition, and so highly improve them, that he wholly engaged those who heard and saw him, from considering the propriety of the sentiments he pronounced, or of the parts he personated; and all the defects of the poet were either beautified, palliated, or atoned for, by the perfections of the player."

Becoming wealthy through his abilities as an actor, through the dowries of two wives, and with the profits of the "Fortune" theatre, of which he was proprietor, and the emoluments of his post as Keeper of the the King's Wild Beasts, or Master of the Royal Bear Garden, he resolved to appropriate nearly the whole to the building and endowment of a College at Dulwich. The salary he received for fulfilling the duties of this post of Keeper of Wild Beasts was £500 per annum, and it afforded him opportunity of speculating in wild animals. He also speculated in buildings, buying several inns, the parsonage of Firle in Surrey, and other property. On the authority of a letter in Dulwich College, it is stated that Dr. Donne, whose daughter he married as second wife, endeavoured to cheat him out of her dowry (Chambers' *Book of Days*). His first wife was a step-daughter of Henslowe, the pawnbroker and theatrical speculator. Quaint old Fuller, numbering him amongst his "Worthies," says, "He was the Roscius of our age, so acting to the life, that he made any part (especially a magestick one), to

become him. He got a very great estate, and in his old age, following Christ's counsel (on what forcible motive belongs not to me to enquire), 'he made friends of his unrighteous mammon,' building therewith a fair college at Dulwich, in Kent, for the relief of poor people." The college was founded for the maintenance of one master, one warden, and four unmarried fellows of the name of Alleyn, three of which were to be clergymen, and the fourth a skilled organist; also six poor men and as many women, and twelve poor boys, to be educated until fourteen or sixteen years of age, and then apprenticed to some trade. Fuller will not enquire into the "forcible motive" that induced him to found this charity, which Aubrey imputes to a fright which Alleyn received in seeing a real devil on the stage whilst himself performing a fictitious one in a play by Shakspeare! The institution was called the "*College of God's Gift*," and was opened in 1619 with some celebration, attended by many personages of note and position. Amongst his papers was found the following memorandum of its final settlement:—"May 26th, 1620, my wife and I acknowledged the fine at the Common Pleas bar, of all our lands to the college: blessed be God that hath given us life to do it." Owing to the opposition of Lord Chancellor Bacon he experienced some difficulty in obtaining a charter for it. He was himself the first master. Says Heywood, in his *Actors' Vindication*, "this famous man was so equally mingled with humility and charity that he became his own pensioner; humbly submitting himself to that proportion of diet and clothes which he had bestowed on others." He died Nov. 25th, 1626, in the sixty-first year of his age, and was interred in the chapel of his own college. From a full length portrait of him there, he appears to have been a man of good figure and countenance. J. Payne Collier wrote a biography of Alleyn.

RICHARD TARLETON.

THIS Richard Tarleton, or Dick Tarlton, as his name is variously spelt, appears to have been the first comedian of celebrity on the English stage. He was born at Condover, in Shropshire, but little or nothing is known of his early life. According to Fuller, he was discovered in a field tending his father's swine, by a servant of the Earl of Leicester, who was so "highly pleased with his *happy unhappy* answers that he brought him to court, where he became the most famous jester to Queen Elizabeth." He was indeed one of the company of twelve players instituted in 1583, by Elizabeth, at the suit of Sir Francis Walsingham, who were sworn "her servants," and allowed wages and liveries, as grooms of the chamber. With the Queen he was a prime favourite. Says the above quaint authority, "when Queen Elizabeth was serious [I dare not say *sullen*] and out of good humour, he could *undumpish* her at his pleasure. Her highest favourites would in some cases go to Tarlton before they would go to the Queen, and he was their usher to prepare their advantageous access unto her. In a word, he told the Queen more of her faults than most of her chap-

lains, and cured her melancholy better than all of her Physicians." Heywood, too, in his *Apology for Actors*, alludes to him as "in his time gracious with the Queene his Sovereigne, and in the People's generall applause." Much of Tarleton's power in causing merriment lay in his manner and appearance, his being the clown's parts.

"As Tarlton when his head was onely seene,
The Tire-house-doore and Tapistrie betweene,
Set all the multitude in such a laughter,
They could not hold for scarce an houre after."

Peacham's Thalia's Banquet, 1620.

And, says Fuller, "indeed the self-same words spoken by another, would hardly move a merry man to smile, which uttered by him would force a sad soul to laughter." He was also quick in extemporising those rhymes of buffoon wit, so relished in his day; and when the play was finished, themes were frequently given to him by some of the audience, from which he would proceed to manufacture amusement. Howe, in his continuation of Stowe's *Chronicle*, praises him "for a wondrous plentifull, pleasant, extemporall wit."

Tarleton's humour, however, scarcely fills our modern conception of wit, nor was it always of an order to suit modern delicacy. We may mention, however, a telling jest recorded by Collier in his *Annals of the Stage*, and taken by that gentleman from a Manuscript he discovered amongst the Harleian collection. It is in reference to Burghley House, in the Strand, as it was kept in the time of the old Lord Treasurer, which Tarleton said ought to be called "the Lord Treasurer's almes-gate, because it was seldom or never opened." Fuller says, "it is to be reported to his praise that his jests were never prophane, scurrilous, nor satirical; neither trespassing on piety, modesty, or charity." We are doubtful, however, of their never offending modesty.

There are various anecdotes related of him, which have some amusing interest, and illustrate his humorous disposition. His wife, Kate, is said to have been unfaithful to him, which occasioned him once when in a storm, during a voyage from Southampton, and every passenger was compelled to throw his luggage overboard, to offer to throw *her* over! It is needless to say he was prevented in this intention. Another tells, that having run up a score at an inn in Sandwich, he sent his boy to inform against him as a seminary priest. When the officers seized him, he was in his chamber on his knees, crossing himself; so they paid his reckoning and took him to London before Recorder Fleetwood, who of course knew and discharged him.

For some time Tarleton kept an ordinary in Paternoster Row, and afterwards a tavern in Gracechurch Street, which was known by the sign of the Tabor, the tabor or drum being for a long time an essential of the clown or jester. In "Twelfth Night" (Act III. Sc. 1), Viola asks the clown, who enters with one of these instruments, "Dost thou live by thy tabor?"

After an eccentric and free life he died repenting somewhat of his courses, as it appears from two tracts published shortly after his death; one "A sorrowfull newe sonnette, intituled Tarleton's Re-

cautation," and the other, "Tarleton's Repentance on his farewell to his friends." He died in 1588, and was buried in St. Leonard's, Shoreditch. From his portrait he is a short, thickset man, with some comicality in his expression. He had also a very flat nose, which it is said was occasioned by his interposing between some performing bears and dogs. It did not so affect him, however, he was wont to say, but that he could smell an honest man from a knave. In 1611 a work was published, called "Tarlton's Jeasts," to which was affixed a print representing Tarleton with his tabor, the original of which would seem to be a portrait in an earlier work (amongst the Harleian MSS.), entitled, "An Alphabet of Initial Letters by John Scottowe." The figure in this latter stands in the centre of a letter T; and in the margin are the following verses:—

"The picture here set down
Within this letter T,
Aright doth show the form and shap
Of Tharlton unto the.

When he in pleasaunt wise
The counterfet expreste,
Of cloune w^t cote of russet hew,
And shirtops w^t y^e rest.

Whoe merry many made
When he appeard in sight,
The grave and wise as well as rude,
At him did take delight.

The partie nowe is gone,
And closlie laid in claye;
Of all the jesters in the lande
He bare the praise awaie.

Nowe hath he plaid his pte,
And sure he is of this,
If he in Christe did die: to live
With him in lasting blas."

Tarleton was also the author of a play called *The Seven Deadly Sins*, of which, however, only the "plat," or plot remains, which was discovered with some others in Dulwich College, by Malone, and is printed by him in his "History of the Stage." It was amongst documents which were the property of Edward Alleyn, actor, and founder of the college, and was written in a clear Italian hand, upon a piece of pasteboard of about fifteen inches long, by about nine inches broad, with a hole in the centre near the top; by which, says Collier, who gives a copy of it, "it was doubtless hung up on a nail or peg, in order that each actor engaged in the performance might have the opportunity of referring to it as the piece proceeded, and thus be able to ascertain his place and duty."

SCU

THE
ancie
exist
attri
tions
furni
volum

In
work
nave,
clear
Clint
the n

Th
seem
resun
acros
been
from
the n

It
the e
Risin
mixed
Antiq
Dorse
in Ca
of Ju



SCULPTURE OF THE TWELFTH CENTURY. RECENTLY
DUG UP NEAR LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL.

BY JOHN HEWITT.

THE present cathedral of Lichfield has no portion above ground more ancient than the Early English period; but an older building once existed on the same spot, a church of the twelfth century, commonly attributed to Bishop Roger de Clinton. Of this building the foundations were traced during the alterations in 1861, and a plan of them, furnished by the late Professor Willis, will be found in the 18th volume of the *Archæological Journal*.

In digging for a new water-course in September last (1876), the workmen discovered, in the carriage-way on the south side of the nave, the fragment of sculpture here represented; the design of which clearly shows it to have been part of the earlier minster of Bishop Clinton. As will be seen, it is the impost block of a door or window, the mask being the capital.

The chevrons in view are part of the jamb: over them a plain abacus seems to have existed; above which the chevrons were probably resumed to form the archivolt. The neck of the shaft being $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, the shaft itself would be about six inches in diameter. Having been buried somewhere about seven hundred years, and thus secured from the action of the weather, the sculpture is quite sharp, even to the minutest detail.

It is somewhat unusual to find masks employed as capitals, as in the example before us; but instances occur in the west end of Castle Rising Church, Norfolk, where both window and arcade have them, mixed with chevron mouldings (figured in Britton's *Architectural Antiquities*, vol. v. p. 175); and in the doorway of Sherborne Minster, Dorsetshire, where two masks support the zigzag archivolt (engraved in Carter's *Architecture in England*, plate 25). In the Abbey Church of Jumieges, the mask capital again appears (plate 4 of Colman's

Antiquities of Normandy, vol i. ; and compare vol. ii. plate 91). An example of the chevron moulding occupying the jamb and archivolt, with a plain cap block intervening, is given in Brandon's *Gothic Architecture*, plate 7 of "Norman Period"—from Sempringham Church.

With the relic of the old Minster at Lichfield, here figured, were found two other fragments, one with a star pattern, the other with a pitted moulding: both no doubt from the same Norman building. And in the diggings of 1861, already noticed by Professor Willis, several fragments were dug up, evidently from the same structure, but of more simple design than the subject of our engraving.

Of course all these relics are carefully preserved, but have not yet been placed in any spot where they can be examined and compared by the antiquary and the ecclesiologist.

THE ALCHEMIST.

FAR away, in a bygone time,
Of kingly patience and rugged rhyme,
The masters wrought,
And heeded naught
The tender flushing that morning brought,
Or the peace that waiteth as vesper-chime.

Toiled they until the waning stars,
Honoured with woundings and decked with scars,
That dross might fly,
And the true draw nigh,
As nightly vapours roll 'thwart the sky,
Leaving behind the pure golden bars.

Crucible, retort, toil untold,
Yet they found not the fair red gold,
But all unwitting,
And unremitting,
They spread abroad, while the years were fitting,
The grain of rich wisdom on hill and wold.

And aye they dreamed of some mystic gain,
That should give to life an eternal reign,
That states should die,
And the suns pass by,
Yet among the mountains resound no cry
For the bitter dyings upon the plain.

And while they strove with a great endeavour,
To slay the mystery conquered never,
With endless zeal,
Yet spread they weal,
Wonder to glow, and wisdom to heal,
On to the bound of the seas for ever.

Harold-Dene, Hastings.

HALL KEYWORTH.

WIGWELL GRANGE, IN THE COUNTY OF DERBY, AND ITS CONNECTION WITH DARLEY ABBEY.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A.,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

(Continued from Vol. XVII., page 225.)

THE next deeds in this interesting series, according to chronological order, are as follows:—

1588-9
31 Eliz.

Bargain and Sale from George
Babington to Henry Wigley,
of Wigwell Grange.

This Indenture made the twentieth day of January in the one and thirtieth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth by the grace of God Queen of England France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith &c Between George Babington of Kingeston in the County of Nottingham, Gentleman, on the one part and Henrie Wigley of Myddleton next Wirkesworth in the County of Derby Yeoman on the other part Witnesseth that the said George Babington as well for and in consideration of the sum of Three hundred pounds of lawful money of England to him at and before the ensealing and delivery of these presents well and truly satisfied contented and paid whereof and wherewith the said George Babington acknowledgeth and confesseth well and truly satisfied contented and paid and the said Henry Wigley his heirs executors and administrators and every of them to be thereof and of every part and parcel thereof clearly acquitted exonerated and discharged for ever by these presents as also for the more perfect making, setting, assuring, and conveying ratifying releasing and confirming of the premises hereafter by and in these presents mentioned to be bargained and sold and in the which the said Henry Wigley claimeth a certain estate right title and interest thereof unto by force of a former gift grant bargain and sale to him made thereof by Anthony Babington [Anthonie Babington] lately attainted of High Treason late brother to the said George as by Indenture and Deed thereupon made bearing date the 1st day of March, in the 28th year of her said Majestys reign more plainly and at large it doth and may appear Hath given granted bargained sold ratified released and confirmed and by these presents doth for him and his heirs clearly and absolutely give grant bargain sell ratify release and confirm unto the said Henry Wigley his heirs and assigns for ever All that Grange or Farm called Wigwall with the appurtenances or by whatsoever other name or names the said Grange or Farm is called or known by, situate lying and being within the parish of Wirksworth aforesaid Together with all and every the Houses Barns Stables Buildings Edifices Lands Tenements Meadows Leases Pastures Feedings Commons Woods Underwoods, Trees, Ways, Fyshings, Easements, Profits, Commodities and hereditaments whatsoever they may be to the same Grange or Farm in any wise incident belonging or appertaining or commonly reputed or taken as part parcel or member thereof now in the several tenures holdings occupations or possessions of the said Henry Wigley, William Blackwall, and Roger Fletcher or any of them or their or any of their assign or assigns And the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, use and uses, of all and singular the before mentioned premises and every part and parcel thereof And the rents and yearly profits thereof yearly rising coming and growing, renewing, falling, or increasing To have and to hold the said Grange or Farm called Wigwall and all and every the aforesaid lands, tenements, hereditaments, meadows, pastures, woods, underwoods, trees and all any and singular other the aforesaid premises with their appurtenances before mentioned and intended to be bargained and sold and every part parcel and member thereof unto the said Henry Wigley and his heirs and assigns to the only sole proper use and behoof of the said Henry Wigley his heirs and assigns for ever And the said George Babington for him his heirs executors administrators and assigns and for every of them Doth covenant promise and grant to and with the said Henry Wigley his heirs and assigns by these Presents that he the said George Babington and the heirs of the said George and every of them as well for the better further rectifying

releasing and more perfect assurance surety and sure making of all every and singular the premises before bargained ratified confirmed and sold or mentioned or intended to be bargained ratified confirmed and sold unto the said Henry Wigley his heirs and assigns as is aforesaid And also for the better extinguishing and cutting off the estate in tail of the said George now by him challenged and claimed by force of a secret conveyance or writing of intail made from the said Anthony to one John Draycot Esquire the date whereof is the first day of July in the 27th year of Her said Majestys reign shall and will from time to time and at all times hereafter during the space of five years next ensuing the date hereof upon reasonable request unto him or them to be made, do make knowledge and suffer or cause to be done made knowledge and suffered all and every such further lawful and reasonable act and acts, thing and things, devise and devises, whatsoever be it by fine feoffment recovery with voucher or vouchers, Deed or deeds, the enrollment of these Presents Release Confirmation and Ratification or by any other kind of way or means whatsoever permissible or sufferable by the order of the Law with warranty only against him the said George and his heirs and all and every other person and persons lawfully claiming in by or from him or in by or from Henry Babington his father Thomas Babington his grandfather or otherwise as by the said Henry Wigley his heirs or assigns or by his or their learned Counsel in the Law at his or their only proper costs and charges in the Law shall be from time to time and at all and every time and times hereafter during the said five years upon reasonable demand devised advised and required And that he the said George Babington at the time of the enrolling and delivery of these presents is lawfully seized of and in the premises aforesaid with the appurtenances and of every part parcel and member thereof of a good and perfect estate of inheritance in Fee Simple or Fee Tail without any manner of condition or mortgage and without any reversion or remainder or other estate thereof whatsoever settled or being in our Sovereign Lady the Queen's Majesty that now is. And that the said George Babington hath full power and lawful authority in his own right to have bargain sell grant release ratify and confirm the same unto the said Henry Wigley his heirs and assigns in form aforesaid clearly acquitted exonerated and discharged or else sufficiently saved and kept harmless of and from all and all manner of former Bargains Sales Joyntures Dowers, Wills, Statutes in Tail, Statutes Merchant and of the Staple, Recoveries, Fines, Leases Liveries Alienations, oustre le maines, and of and from all other Titles Burthens Charges and Incumbrances whatsoever heretofore done or suffered by the said George or by any of his ancestors or which shall at any time or times hereafter be done or suffered by the said George his heirs or assigns or by any of them or otherwise one Lease of parcel of the said premises made unto the said William Blackwall and one other Lease made unto the said Roger Fletcher of a parcel of meadow called Flax land meadow for several Terms yet entering and the accustomed yearly rents and services hereafter to be due and payable unto our said sovereign Lady the Queen her heirs and successors and unto the Lord or Lords of that Fee or Fees thereof only excepted And finally that the said Henry his heirs and assigns shall from henceforth for ever peaceably and quietly have hold use possess and enjoy the premises aforesaid and every part thereof without any eviction let or suit of any person or persons having or pretending any title thereunto before the date hereof other than the said Henry his heirs or assigns In witness whereof the parties aforesaid to the Indentures interchangeably have put their hands and seals Given the day and year above written.

George Babington.

The Deed is 24 by 15 inches, in 40 lines.
Seal broken and nearly destroyed.

On the back

Sealed and Delivered in the presence of us

E. Claye	Edm: Calton	Michaelis Harryson
Johis Smith	Edward Haselam	
Edward Allyn	Henrie Wilcockson	
Rici Archer	Thomas Ballydon	
Willyam Claye	Theophilus Claye	
And of me Alexander Woodward	Publick Notarie	

endorsed "31 Eliz. 1589.

G. Babington } Release of Wigwall
to
H. Wigley. } Grange Consⁿ 300^{lb}.

Forfeited before by Attainr of
Anty Babington & granted
to Sir Walter Rawleigh who
sold to H. Wigley cons 300^{lb}

These lines, here bracketed together,
have been erased by pen lines drawn
through them.

George had an Estate taile in Wigwall
and on his Brother's attaind^r sol his Estate
by this deed.

1603-4
9 March
2 James II.

Indenture of Settlement between
Henry Wigley Henry Hall and
Richard Wigley on intended mar-
riage of Richard Wigley and
Elizabeth Hall.

This Indenture tripartite made the 9th day of March in the 2nd year of the reign of our most dread sovereign Lord James by the grace of God of England France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, &c. and of Scotland the eight and thirtieth Between Henry Wigley of Middleton in the County of Derby Gentleman of the first part and Henry Hall of Costocke in the County of Nottingham Gentleman of the second part and Richard Wigley second son of the said Henry Wigley of the third part Witnesseth that whereas it is intended by the grace of God that a Marriage shall shortly be had and solemnized between the said Richard Wigley, second son of the said Henry Wigley, and Elizabeth Hall daughter of the said Henry Hall, if the said Richard Wigley and Elizabeth Hall shall thereunto agree and the Laws of the Church will the same permit. Now the said Henry Wigley as well for the consideration of Two Hundred pounds of good and lawful money of England to him in hand paid by the said Henry Hall before the ensealing and delivery of these presents and for the kind and natural affection which the said Henry Wigley hath and beareth unto his second son Richard, and for the better advancement and preferment of him and of such children as it shall please God to send him and to the end that a competent and convenient joynture may be had and made unto the said Elizabeth Hall whom by the grace of God the said Richard Wigley intendeth to espouse and take to wife as also for divers and sundry other good and just considerations him the said Henry Wigley thereunto moving is contented and pleased and by these presents doth for himself his heirs executors administrators and assigns and every of them covenant and grant to and with the said Henry Hall and Richard Wigley and either of them and to and with the executors administrators and assigns of them and every of them That he the said Henry Wigley and his heirs will and shall from the time of the ensealing and delivery of these presents stand and be seized of one capital Messuage or Tenement commonly called and known by the name of Wigwell Grange situate lying and being in the Parish of Wirksworth in the County of Derby now or late in the tenure or occupation of the said Henry Wigley or of his Assigns farmer or farmers tenant or tenants and of and in two several parcels of Land commonly called and known by the several names of Holmes Forde and Flaxlands Meadow situate lying and being in the said parish of Wirksworth now or late in the tenure and occupation of the said Henry Wigley or of his assigns tenant or tenants farmer or farmers together with all and all manner of Houses Buildings Barns Stables Orchards Gardens Closures Arable land Meadows Pastures Woods Underwoods Commons Furze grounds Heath Wastes Fishings and all and all manner of other profits commodities and hereditaments with their appurtenances whatsoever unto the said capital Messuage or Tenement or unto the two several parcels of ground commonly called Holmes Foard and Flaxland Meadow belonging or in any manner of way appertaining or commonly reputed or taken as part or member thereof or usually letten or enjoyed therewith excepting and reserving to the said Henry Wigley and his assigns liberty to fell and carry away woods and underwoods as heretofore in these presents is mentioned to such use and uses and under such provisos intents and purposes as are hereafter expressed and declared and to no other use or uses or under any other proviso intent or purpose That is to say of the said Capital Messuage and all the houses commonly called and known by the name of Wigwell Grange with all the houses buildings barns stables Orchards Gardens and yards with their appurtenances thereunto belonging and of one parcel of land commonly called

Wigwall Greene and of one close commonly called the Roughe Close and of two closes commonly called and known by the name of Ould Wigwalls and of one close commonly called and known by the name of Haseleys and of one little close next adjoining to the Haseleys and of one close adjoining upon the Garden and of one close below the Orchard all which parcels of Land do lie and be near adjoining unto the said capital Message together with the woods and underwoods growing upon them or any of them and all and all manner of common and other profits whatsoever to them or any of them belonging excepting and reserving to and for the said Henry and his assigns liberty to fell and carry away woods and underwoods as hereafter in these presents is mentioned To the use and behoof of the said Elizabeth Hall for and during her natural life and in the name of a competent and convenient joyniture for the said Elizabeth and from and immediately after the death of the said Elizabeth Hall to the use of the said Richard Wigley and his heirs for ever And of one close or parcel of land commonly called or known by the name of Holmes Ford And of one other close or parcel of land commonly called and known by the name of Flaxlands Meadow situate lying and being in the said parish of Wirksworth in the said County of Derby together with all houses buildings and all other hereditaments whatsoever with their appurtenances now builded or belonging to them or any of them And of one Water Mill with the Gristle Soacke into and stream of water now used therewith or thereunto belonging standing and being in a close commonly called by the name of Cley Flatts within the precincts of Wigwall Grange aforesaid with free liberty ingress egress and regress to and for the said Henry Wigley his servants and assigns by and through any of the grounds above mentioned for the fetching or carrying of Corn or other necessary occasion in or about the said Mill or Stream of Water to the use of the said Henry Wigley for and during the term of his natural life and from and immediately after the death of the said Henry Wigley to the only use and behoof of the said Richard Wigley and his heirs for ever And of the residue of the said closures lands meadows pastures woods underwoods Commons, Furze Grounds, Heaths Wastes Waters Fishings and of all and every commodity and commodities Hereditament and Hereditaments with their appurtenances whatsoever unto the said Capital Message or Tenement commonly called and known by the name of Wigwall Grange, belonging or appertaining or commonly enjoyed or letten therewith or reputed or taken as part or member thereof and not before in the presents mentioned conveyed or settled by way of use to the use of the said Richard Wigley and his heirs for ever And the said Henry Wigley doth for the considerations aforesaid for himself his heirs executors administrators and assigns and for every of them Covenant and grant to and with the said Henry Hall and Richard Wigley their executors administrators and assigns that he the said Henry Wigley is at the present and so at the sealing and delivery of these presents shall abide and continue solely seized of the premises and of every part thereof for any act by him done to the contrary of sure good absolute and perfect estate of inheritance in his demesne as of fee simple to him and his heirs for ever excepting one parcel of land commonly called and known by the name of Holmes Forde whereof he the said Henry Wigley and Richard Wigley are jointly seized of an estate of inheritance in their demesne as of fee simple to them and their heirs for ever without any revocation power of revocation limitation or any other alteration whatsoever to revoke undo determine or alter the same And the said Henry Wigley doth for the considerations aforesaid for himself his heirs executors administrators and assigns and for every of them covenant promise and grant to and with the said Henry Hall and Richard Wigley their executors administrators and assigns by these presents that the premises and every part thereof are at this present time and so at the sealing and delivery of these presents shall be free and clearly discharged or else from time to time upon reasonable request made to the said Henry Wigley or his heirs by the said Henry Hall or Richard Wigley or either of them or the heirs or assigns of them or of either of them within convenient time saved and kept harmless of and from all and all manner of former executions judgments fines recognizances statutes merchant and of the staple all and all manner of debts and record fines for alienations without license intrusions bargains sales feoffments gifts grants leases wills joynitures dowers Rent charges, rent seigne arrerages of rents annuities or from any other incumbrance whatsoever had made suffered

or done or wittingly and willingly procured to be done by the said Henry Wigley or by any other claiming by from or under him or by his assent consent or procurement (except before excepted) And the said Henry Wigley doth for the consideration in these presents expressed for himself his heirs executors administrators and assigns and for every of them covenant promise and agree to and with the said Henry Hall and Richard Wigley their executors administrators and assigns by these presents that he the said Henry Wigley his heirs and assigns shall be ready from time to time and at all times within one year next coming to make do acknowledge and execute or cause to be made done knowledged and executed all and every such further acts thing and things devyse and devyses in the Law as shall be devysed or advised by the said Henry Hall or Richard Wigley or either of them or the heirs or assigns of them or either of them or by the Counsel learned in the Law of them or either of them or of the heirs or assigns of them or either of them and at the costs and charges in the Law of the said Henry Hall and Richard Wigley or either of them or the heirs or assigns of them or either of them so as the said Henry Wigley his heirs or assigns be not compelled to travel for the making doing knowledging executing or perfecting of the same further than the town of Derby in the said county of Derby Be it by fine feoffment recovery with double or single voucher or vouchers inrolling of these presents relief confirmation or by any or as many of these ways and means as shall be thought fit for the conveying and sure making of the premises and of every part thereof to such use and uses and under such provisos intents and purposes as are in these presents down and to no other intent or purpose And further it is granted and agreed between all the said parties to these Presents that it may be lawful for the said Henry Wigley and his assigns at any time and times during his natural life to fell and cut down by his servant and servants and other assigns for his own necessary occasion and use all and any the wood and underwood at his pleasure growing and being within the said close or parcel of land commonly called and known by the name of Haseleyes or upon any of the premises above mentioned within the precincts of Wigwall aforesaid and the same by the carts carriages and servants of the said Henry to carry away at the will and pleasure of the said Henry And also that the said Henry and his assigns shall have the occupation and use during his natural [life] of one Kyn standing and being on Wigwall Greene without anything to be paid for the same with free liberty ingress egress and regress to and from the same at all times. In witness whereof the parties abovesaid to these present Indentures interchangeably have put their Hands and Seals the day and year first above written.

HENRY WIGLEY.

On the back

Sealed and delivered in the presence of

Tho Hall

John Wigley

Ra Wigley

Willm Taylor

Thomas Wigley

Sign Lawrence ~~W~~ Blomeley,

In two sheets, first 24 by 16½ inches, second 24 by 6 inches.

Seal lost. Endorsed

"9 Mar 2 Jam^s 1st1605 9 March 2 Jac^{ob} 1st

Wigley } Marriage Settlement

&

Hall } Wigwall Grange

(16)

Wigwall Grange mentioned

The Woods &c. excepted

Holmes fford Maxland & fishery
inserted as part of W. Grange"

My Wifes Joynture

This deed is in English, but is here put in modern spelling.

The fac-similes of the signatures, etc., to these deeds will be given in next part.

(To be continued.)

THE MILWARD FAMILY, OF EATON DOVEDALE, ETC., CO. DERBY.

COMMUNICATED BY T. A. MILWARD.

HARLEIAN MSS., No. 2180, VOL. 475.

A Soedule of the Mansion house & demesne lands at Henbury heretofore belonging to W^m. Davenport of Henbury Esq^r. deceased & now of late disposed of by S^r. Tho: Milward Kn^t. form^rlie Chief Justice of Chester & now a known deliq^t. wth sayd S^r. Tho. hath the tuicon of the daughter & heire of the sayd W^m. Davenport being grandfather to the sayd Infant.

An Estimate of pte of the Mansion house & demesne lands at Henbury valued by Henry Davie Alderman James Barber Hugh fioden & others.

Inp ^{ts} .		li. s. d.
The Corne pasture 7 acres & halfe	...	5 10 0
The Coale meadows 5 acres	...	3 6 8
The marled earth 15 acres	...	10 0 0
The Birchwood 10 acres	...	4 13 4
The Spinkwood 3 acres	...	1 8 0
The Gorstie barehurst 5 acr.	...	2 10 0
The heigher Barehurst 4 acr.	...	3 0 0
An Acre & q ^{ter} at poole head	...	1 8 0
The better Oxhey 12 acres	...	7 10 0
The Tadmond Croft & burst 9 acr.	...	7 0 0
The other pte of the Oxhey 10 acres	...	3 6 8
The great Barehurst 15 acres	...	11 0 0
The Rough ground at Birtles barne 3 acr.	...	1 18 0
The Croft at Birtles Berne halfe an Acr.	...	0 16 0
The Finching Greave 8 acr & halfe	...	6 0 0
The Brickhill meadow & little Huntley 12 acres & a halfe	...	11 0 0
The further Huntley 6 acres	...	3 10 0
The Mossefeld 2 acres	...	1 0 0
The Parke 110 acres	...	30 0 0
		li. s. d.
	Suma	113 16 8

The Closes above named are pte of the Mansion house of Henbury & are passed unto Randle Davenport Sen^r. Randle Davenport Jun^r. Mrs. Birchall Mrs. ffoeside & Mrs. Cheetham being all three daughters to W^m Davenport of Henbury afores^d. dec. for their sev^l annuities amounting to 110*li* & they are to pay all chiefs rents.

The residue of the Capitall house of Henbury together wth the Orcharde gardeyns & other yards about the house held & enjoyed by those who have taken pte of the estate of the sayd Mr. Davenport at Henbury afores^d as followes

Inp^{ts} Willm Walton holds pte of the s^d Mansion & theis pcells of land hereafter menconed being pcell of the demeane videlt.

The Hall Croft meadow 4 acres	...	4 0 0
The Millfield 10 acres	...	4 0 0
The Bramill Croft & Amirs Croft 10 acres	...	7 0 0
The Green Croft 6 acres	...	4 10 0
The Poole head 4 acres	...	2 0 0
The lower Barehurst 7 acres & halfe	...	4 0 0
The great Huntley 7 acres	...	6 0 0

Suma 31 15 2

Item John Harding holdeth the mill	...	6 10 0
and the Bottom meadow 2 acr & halfe	...	2 0 0
John Harrop holdeth the Sheppards Croft 2 acr & a halfe	...	1 6 8

All theis rents are Payable
at Mich & Lady day.

The sev^lall Tennts last above menconed are sett forth to paie the five souldiers charged upon the sayd Mr. Davenports estate & the rest of the Tennts & rents as well of the Demeasne lands as of the sev^lall Lordshipps belonging to the sayd Mr. Davenport are to be found in the Booke of Rentalls put p le Rentall plenius liquet.

THE "DERING" ROLL OF ARMS.

EDITED BY JAMES GREENSTREET AND CHARLES RUSSELL.

- MALMAINS, NICH.**, 92^b 4.—The "house of Nicholas Malmaings" (of Ockley branch of that family ?) mentioned in Perambulation of the Lowy of Tunbridge A^o. 46 Hen. III. His descendant (?) Sir Nicholas Malmaings was at Carlawerock in 1300, and bore arg. a bend engrailed purpure. Compare "Camden" Roll, 70 3, "Mr. Nicholas malmaynes"—gu. three sinister hands erected arg. 2 and 1; and "St. George" Roll, Harleian MS. No. 6137, fo. 89 15, "Nicol Malemeis"—gu. three sinister hands erected erm. 2 and 1.
- MALTRAVERS, JOHN**, 95^b 4.—R. C. G., p. 536, A^o. 25 Edw. I., Johannes Mautravers *Inq. p. m.* co. Berks and Somerset—John son and heir aged 30.
- MALTRAVERS, WM.**, 95^b 6.—"St. George" Roll, Harleian MS. No. 6137, fo. 82 7, "Will^m Matreuerse"—sa. frettée of six pieces or, and on a canton gu. three lions passant in pale arg. (agreeably to A and C).
- MANDEVILLE, RICH. DE**, 92 7.—R. C. G., p. 98, A^o. 46 Hen. III.—Rich. de Amundevill' filius Ricardi de Amundevill'—*Extenta terrarum*. Ibid. p. 158, A^o. 56 Hen. III. Rich. de Mandeville and Matilda his wife mentioned in connection with co. Sussex. Ibid. p. 335, A^o. 11 Edw. I. Rich. de Amundevill' and Matilda his wife (quondam uxor Johannis filii Alani defuncti), respecting lands of her dowery in co. Salop. Ibid. p. 347, A^o. 12 Edw. I. Matilda uxor Ricardi de Amundevyl vel Matilda de Verdoun. *Inq. p. m.*, co. Wilts, Salop, Sussex. Rich. Fitz Alan aged 18 her heir.
- MANSSEL, WM.**, 96 20.—Papworth's Ordinary, p. 704. Gu. a fess and label arg. the arms of Sir William Maunsell. J. R. Planché, Somerset Herald, in his admirable History of Ash-next-Sandwich, Kent, p. 61 *et seq.*, refers to the connection of the family of Maunsell or Mansel with the county of Kent, and particularly with the manor of Goshall. Sir John Mansel, one of the secular clergy, and a great favourite of Henry III., is stated to have been the wealthiest clerk of those times, a reputation sometimes enlarged into "the richest person in the world." He filled many offices, being Chief Justice of England, a Privy Councillor, Chaplain to the King, and Keeper of the Great Seal; and besides all this was a valiant soldier. Among other clerical appointments he was Parson of Maidstone in Kent. The reader will find a long account of him and his deeds in the work cited. In 1256 he entertained the Kings and Queens of England and Scotland (on the occasion of the visit of the latter to the English Court), and many of the nobility, at a banquet which, even in a period noted for the magnificence of its repasts, was on a scale considered something extraordinary. Two years later he founded the Priory of Bilsington, in Kent, and died in 1264.
- MARE, JOHN DE LA**, 93 10.—R. C. G., p. 238, A^o. 4 Edw. I., John de la Mare *Inq. p. m.* (an Inquisition for co. Herts. on p. 253)—John, his grandson (son of John, his eldest son), his next heir, and aged 15 years. This last John the same (?) as John, only Baron, de la Mare, who was summoned to Parliament from 1299 to 1313, and died 1315-16, when his sister Isabella, aged 50, the wife of Tho. Maydenhatch, was found to be his heir.—C. H. P.
- MARELLI, THEOBALD DE**, 97 5.
- MARINES, THO. DE**, 91 14.—R. C. G., p. 554, A^o. 26 Edw. I., Tho. de Marynes (*Inq. p. m.* ?) co. Kent—Thomas, son and heir, aged 30 years.
- MARMION, PHILIP**, 94 6.—Philip, 5th baron Marmion, of Tamworth, died 1292 without heirs. Son and heir of Robert Marmion, 4th baron, ob. 1241, C. H. P. Compare "Camden" Roll, 69 11, "Mr. Phillip Marmyon"—sa. a sword point downwards arg.
- MARMION, WM.**, 92 1.—William, 2nd baron Marmion of Wittingham, temp. Hen. III. ob. Son and heir of Robert, 1st baron, ob., younger half brother of Robert, 4th baron Marmion, of Tamworth. Was succeeded by John, son and heir, 1st Baron.—C. H. P.
- MARSHAL, JOHN LE**, 95^b 10.—John, 4th baron Marshal, of Hengham, co. Norfolk, ob. 1283 (son of William, 3rd baron, ob. 1264); his son and heir, William, then aged 5.—C. H. P.
- MARTEL, RICHARD**, 91 17.—R. C. G., p. 158, A^o. 56 Hen. III., Richard Martel defunct—"Heres ipsius Ricardi infra etatem existit." Galfrus Martel held half-a-fee in Sutton, Kent, temp. Hen. III.—"Testa de Nevill," p. 209.
- MAUFEE, WM.**, 92^b 7.—"Camden" Roll, 72 18, "William Maufe"—Arg. semée of escallops gu. a lion ramp. sa.
- MAUVESIN (F^r. MALVOISIN), HEN.**, 95^b 1.—R. C. G., p. 691, A^o. 33 Edw. I., Henricus Mauveysyn mentioned in an *Inquisition ad quod damnum*
- MEREMOND, GEOFFREY DE**, 97 11.

MEREWORTH, WM. DE, 91 11.—Will'us de Mer'wrth held two fees in Merew'rth, Kent, temp. Hen. III.—"Testa de Nevill," p. 206.

MOLESTONE, THEOBALD DE, 96^b 5.

MOLOUX, SIMON DE, 97 18.

MONTALT, ADAM DE, 95 18.—R. C. G., p. 710, A^o. 34 Edw. I., Adam de Monte Alto, co. Northampton, *Inq. p. m.*—Elizabeth, daughter and heir, aged 2 years and more.

MONTFORT, PETER DE, 91^b 16.—Peter, 9th baron de Montfort, died 1287. Son and heir of Peter, 8th baron, slain at the Battle of Evesham, 1265. John de Montfort his son and heir was the 1st Baron.—C. H. P. Compare "St. George" Roll, Harleian MS. No. 6137, fo. 73^b 9, "Perse d' Montfort"—Bendy of ten or and az, and "Camden" Roll 69 4, "Pers de mountfort"—Bendy of twelve or and az. (both being corroborative of C).

MONTFORT, ROB. DE, 93^b 15.—Married Petronilla, daughter and heir of Walter de Dunstanvill (96^b 6), who died A^o. 54 Hen. III. (*vide* R. C. G., p. 140). Compare "Camden" Roll, 70 9, "Mr. Rob't de Moundford"—Bendy of ten or and az, a label of five points gu.; also "St. George" Roll, Harleian MS. No. 6137, fo. 76 5, "Rob't d' Momford" the same.

MONTJOY, STEPH. DE, 97 7.

MORSTON, BARTHOLOMEW DE, 91^b 8.—Barthol' de Moriston held one quarter of a fee in Herste, Kent, temp. Hen. III.—"Testa de Nevill," p. 208. Compare "St. George" Roll, Harleian MS. No. 6137, fo. 76 18, "Will d' Morriton"—Erm. a chief gu. (note, the chief apparently not charged, but possibly the charges may have disappeared).

MORTIMER, ROB. DE, 93^b 12.—Robert, 3rd baron de Mortimer, of Richard's Castle, ob. 1287. Son and heir of Hugh, 2nd baron, of the same place, who died 1275, when Robert was 22. Said Robert married Joyce, daughter and heir of William la Zouche (94 14), second son of Alan, 4th baron Zouche, of Ashby (94 9). His son and heir, Hugh de Mortimer, 1st and only Baron, left two daughters, of whom Joan married 1. Sir Tho. Bikenore, 2. Sir Richard Talbot (brother of Gilbert, 1st Baron Talbot), from whom descended the Talbots of Richard's Castle.—C. H. P.

MOWBRAY, ROG. DE, 94^b 15.—Roger, 1st Baron de Mowbray (son and heir of Roger, 5th baron, ob. 1266, and grandson of Wm., 3rd baron, ob. 1222), died 1298. John, son and heir (2nd Baron) then aged 11 only.—C. H. P. Rog' de Mumbrray held lands in Hesse, Kent, temp. Hen. III.—"Testa de Nevill," p. 208.

MOWIN, JOHN, 93 2.

MUNCCELLS, WM. DE, 92 11.—R. C. G., p. 3, A^o. 27 Hen. III. a William de Muncell' defunct. "Camden" Roll, 70 20, "Mr. Walran de Muncells"—same arms.

MUNCIEUS, JOHN DE, 92^b 1.—R. C. G., p. 626, A^o. 30 Edw. I., John de Muncieus *alias* Monceus *alias* Mounceaus, *Inq. p. m.*, Southampton—John, son and heir, aged 23.

MONCHENSI, WM., 91 16.—William, 1st Baron de Munchensi. Son and heir of Warine, 6th baron, who married Joane, second daughter of William Mareschall, Earl of Penbroc (hence the three escutheons with the Barry?) and died 1256. Dugdale, in addition, says that this William was heir to Ralph de Hay, of Essex, which is incorrect, it was another person altogether (*vide* R. C. G., p. 57, A^o. 38 Hen. III., *Inq. p. m.* of Ralph de la Haye, *alias* de Haya—Wm. de Munchensi son of Sir William de Munchensi, his heir, and aged 24 years). Was slain in battle against the Welsh, 1289. Dyonisia, his sole daughter and heir, married Hugh de Vere, a younger son of Robert Earl of Oxford. His sister Joane married Wm. de Valence Earl of Penbroc.—C. H. P., and Dugd. Bar.

MUNTNEY, ROB. DE, 94^b 11.—Robert de Muntney mentioned in A^o. 36 Hen. III. (R. C. G., p. 40); again in A^o. 10 Edw. I. (*ibid.* p. 315); and again in A^o. 19 Edw. I. (*ibid.* p. 754). Compare "Camden" Roll, 71^b 5, "Mr. Robert de Muntney"—Az. a bend arg. between six martlets or.

MUSARD, RALPH, 95^b 12.—Ralph, 7th baron Musard, ob. 1273 (son and heir of Ralph, 6th baron [ob. 1265], who was brother and heir of Robert, 5th baron, ob. 1240); John, 8th baron, son and heir, made proof of his age 1286, ob. 1289 without issue; Nich. (9th baron), uncle and heir.—C. H. P.

NELLE, RALPH DE, 97 15

NERFORD, WM. DE, 96^b 15.—Married Petronilla, one heir to John de Vaux (94^b 13), R. C. G., p. 630, A^o. 30 Edw. I., *Inq. p. m.* of Wm. de Neyrford', *alias* Nerford, co. Suffolk.

NEVILLE, LAURENCE DE, 93 4.—Compare "St. George" Roll, Harleian MS. No. 6137, fo. 79 2, "Jaruis de Nerulle"—Gu. crusilly and two trumpets in pile or.

NEVILLE, ROB. DE, 94^b 12.—Robert, 4th baron de Nevill, of Raby, died 1282 (son and heir of Geoffrey, 3rd baron, ob.). Ralph de Nevill (1st Baron), grandson and heir; being son of Robert de Nevill (ob. in life of his father), his eldest son.—C. H. P.

- R. C. G., p. 344, A^o. 12 Edw. I.
Inq. p. m. of Wm. de Orlawestone=Johanna.
 of Kent.
 John his heir *et*at. 30.

OTTERINGEDENE, RALPH DE, 90^b 1.—Married Johanna, second daughter and co-heir of Stephen de Botton (90^b 16), who died A. 14 Edw. I. R. C. G., p. 246, A. 4 Edw. I.—in list of rebels against Henry III.—“Ranulph de Otteringedene.” Ibid. p. 381, A. 15 Edw. I., Ralph de Otteringedene’ defunct—Laurentius, son and heir, aged five years. Laurentius de Autringedenne, Byckenor, Kent—Aid of A. 34 Edw. I. Compare “St. George” Roll, Harleian MS. No. 6137, fo. 86^b 19, “Rauf d’ Holringedene”—same arms; and “Camden” Roll, 72 17, “Rafe de Ottingden”—Erm. a cross gu., voided or.

- PARK, HEN. DE, 96 19.

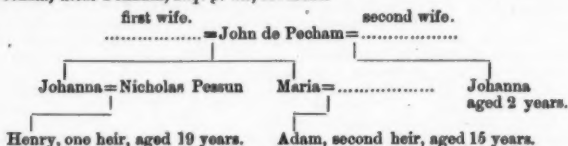
PAYNEL, T

- PAYNELL, WM., 92b 17.—† William, 2nd baron Paynell, of co. Dorset, the line to which William Paynell, only Baron of Tracington, and John Paynell, only Baron of Otley, who both sealed the "Barons' Letter" with these arms, belonged. He died before 1272, and was succeeded by John Paynell, 3rd baron, ob. 1276.—C. H. P. There was, however, another William Paganell, or Paynell, 4th baron, of Babantoun, co. Devon, to whom perhaps the Roll refers. He was son and heir of William, 3rd baron (ob. circa 1217), and died 1249 (the "Historic Peerage," says, incorrectly, 1294), without issue, leaving Auda, the wife of John de Balun (93b 11), his sister and heir (ibid.).

- PECHE, GILBERT, 94^b 20.—Gilbert, 4th *baron* Peche, of Brunne, died 1291. Son and heir of Hamon, 3rd *baron*, who died in the Holy Land, 1241.—C. H. F. Gilbert Peche held one fee in Westville, Kent, temp. Hen. III.—“Testa de Nevill,” p. 207. “Hundred” Rolls, (commencement of Edward I.), the Lord Gilbert Peche holds the manor of Leysnes (Kent), in name of Joan his wife, whose former husband was Richard de Dover.

PECHE, JOHN, 92^b 12.—R. C. G., p. 443, A^o. 20 Edw. I., "Gilbertus Pecche, *alias* Peche (i.e. 4th *baron*, of Brunne, 94^b 20), defunctus et Johanna uxor ejus"—John, son and heir of Gilbert Peche, enfeoffed by him of manor of Plechedene in A^o. 2 Edw. I. Above Gilbert and Joan subsequently enfeoffed of same manor—*co. Essex*.

PECKHAM, JOHN DE, 91 10.—R. C. G., p. 246, A^o. 4 Edw. I., in list of rebels against Henry III.—Johannes de Peckham. *Ibid.*, p. 461, A^o. 21 Edw. I., Johannes de Peckham, *alias* Pekham, *Inq. p. m.*, *co. Kent*.



PENEBRIDGE, HEN. DE, 95 15.—R. C. G., p. 278, A^o. 7 Edw. I., *Inq. p. m.* of Henricus de Penebrigg—Fulco, son and heir, aged only 8 years. Compare "Camden" Roll, 67^b 13, "Mr. H^o de Pembridge"—Barry of fourteen or and az. "St. George" Roll, Harleian MS. No. 6137, fo. 78 15, "Henri d' Penebrug"—Barry of eight or and az.; and fo. 80 5, "Henri d' Penebrugg"—Barry of six or and az. a baston gu. (the last being the arms of Roll differenced).

PENCHESTER, STEPH. DE, 89^b 18.—The husband of Roysia, daughter of Hawisia de Basevill (see Baseville), in A^o. 54 Hen. III. (R. C. G., p. 141). "Stephanus de Pentecest' (Henricus de Ledes pro eo)" Sheriff of Kent, A^o. 53, 54, and (alone) part of A^o. 55 Hen. III. Note, his arms are the same as those of Peter de Sabaudia, Earl of Savoy, in Glover's Roll.

PERCY, HEN. DE, 92 5.—Henry, 7th *baron* de Percy, ob. 1272. Son and heir of William, 6th *baron* (ob. 1245), by Johanna, fifth dau. and co-heir of Wm. 2nd *baron* de Briwere. He married Alianora, dau. of John de Warren, 7th Earl of Surrey. (Dugd. Bar. i. p. 269, and C. H. P.)

PERCY, JOHN DE, 92 14.—John, subsequently 9th *baron* de Percy, son of the above Henry. He succeeded his brother William, 8th *baron*, who died without issue, as he did himself, whereupon their younger brother Henry became 1st *Baron*.

PEROT, RALPH, 90^b 11.—Radulphus Perot held two fees in Cnolton and Ringleton, Kent, temp. Henry III.—"Testa de Nevill," p. 209. R. C. P., p. 246, A^o. 4 Edw. I., in list of rebels against Henry III. "Radulphus Perot."

PESON (or PESSUN), NICH., 90^b 17.—"Will' Pessun," of Kent, mentioned in "Testa de Nevill," p. 214. Compare "Charles" Roll, No. 206, "William Pessun"—Ern. on a fess az. three lions ramp. arg. (agreeably to C).

PEVENSEY, RICH. DE, 92^b 8.—"Ph'us (Philippus) de Pevenesse" held, with "Joh'es le Vel" (see Vele) and others, three quarters of a fee in Snodland, Kent, temp. Hen. III.—"Testa de Nevill," p. 210.

PEVEREL, THO., 92^b 5.—R. C. G., p. 75, A^o. 41 Hen. III., *Inq. p. m.* of Agnes Peverel—Thomas, son and heir, aged 80 years—Southampton. *Ibid.* p. 208, A^o. 2 Edw. I., *Inq. p. m.* of Andrew Peverell—Thomas, son and heir, aged 30 and upwards—*co. Sussex*.

PEYFORER, WM., 91 19.—R. C. G., p. 252, A^o. 5 Edw. I., *Inq. p. m.* of Fulco Peyforer—in *co. Kent*, William, his eldest son, of full age, heir to what he held by knight's service; and the younger sons, John, Fulk, and Richard, co-heirs in Gavelkind. Ralph de Leuelond^o (91 18), aged 30 and more, next heir to what Fulk held in Margeria his wife's right in *co. Middlesex*. Compare Glover's Roll, "William Peyver"—Arg. a chevron gu. flory or.; "St. George" Roll, Harleian MS. No. 6137, fo. 85^b 6, "Will' Peifret"—Arg. three fleurs-de-lis sa.; "Camden" Roll, 67^b 10, "Mr. Wm. Peniferer," the same; and "Charles" Roll, No. 256, "Will..... Paifrerre," the same.

PIERPOINT, ROB., 92 9.

PIERPOINT, SIMON, 92 10.

PLOKENET, ALAN, 91^b 14.—Alan, 1st *Baron* de Plukenet, Lord of Kilpec, *co. Hereford*, died 1299. Son and heir of Andrew de la Bere, by Alice, daughter of Wm. Waleran, Lord of Kilpec. Succeeded by his son and heir Alan, 2nd *Baron* (then aged 22), who died in 1325, leaving Joan, his sister, wife of — de Bohun, his heir.—C. H. P.

POER, ROB. LE, 92^b 9.

(To be continued.)

THE PRETENDER AND THE BALGUY FAMILY.

LETTERS WRITTEN BY MISS PHILLIS BALGUY IN THE YEAR 1717.

COMMUNICATED BY LEWIS EYRE, ESQ.

I NOTICE that in the "RELIQUARY," Vol. XII., page 115, three letters, written by Miss Phillis Balguy, of Derbyshire, who afterwards married one of the Lucys, of Charlote, in Warwickshire, are given. The first of these must have been printed from a copy, as the original is in the possession of Mr. W. Martin Hunnybunn, M.A., late of Bicknoller. This gentleman has three others from the same lady, and a miniature of the Old Pretender (James III.), given to her by himself; it is in Indian ink, set in a gold locket.

The following are verbatim copies of the letters, which are of considerable historical and local interest:—

(1). "FOR MR. HEATON IJNIOUR ATT SHEFFIELD THESE

" March y^e 24th.

" Y^r obligeing letter gave us a great deall of satisfaction & we all rejoiced to hear you gott well home for t'was more then we expected w^h y^e day proved so indifferent & you so ill prepared for walking in a pair of Jack-bootts you was very obligeing in remembering so exactly every thing y^t you promised but I am sorry you should have given y^r selfe y^e trouble of sending y^e Tea which was over & above I fear itt was owing to w^t we 2 mad Girlls said to you in jest but we desire you will doe us y^e Justice to believe our acknowledgements are very sincere both for y^t & other favours I am sorry there is so little reason to expect a visitt from his Sweediah Majesty w^{ch} I now dispair of for itt is my opinion that if they had any apprehensions of an Invasion they durst never have been so barefaced as to have attempted repealling y^e Schism act att y^e time which if they are not all mad will certainly open y^e eyes of y^e nattion & inform em (if they are not yett sattisfied) w^t they must expect if y^e present Government continues I long to hear whether itt takes or not, Tis so much trouble I'm ashamed to desire itt or if you have time we should be very much obliged to you if you will continue y^r entertaining accounts for you are very sencible this is a very dall place & itt is great charity to communicate matters to

" S^r y^r obliged humble servant

" we'll take care to return
y^r Books safe w^h read "

" PHILL: BALGUY "

" My Mama & Brother Balguy send you their service so does killing ffaney but she says she wants Brunswick y^e song you promised My Neice Naney desires you will except of her service mine to y^r ffather I design to write treason to all my correspondents to enjoyn em to burn my nonsensicale scrolls pray committ y^e to y^e flames for y^r safety & mine pardon faults & dispose of my service as due to all friends ffaney Statham desires her service to y^r ffather."

(2). "FOR M^{rs} HEATON IJNR. AT SHEFFIELD THESE." Ap: y^e 4th." S^r

" I shall now proceed to Adress y^r worships in y^r due form & order according to y^r merritts which is infinitely beyond w^t I am able to express but we poor Peakerills are not much skilled in Rethoick but w^t we want in y^t is made up in grateful heartts & acknowledgements of our friends favours my Long Letter was designed only for a memeorandum for the Boy y^t carried itt & not to make itt's appearance to you by way of Epistle therefore I beg you will pardon itt & continue y^e favour of y^r Letters which is y^e only account of matters y^t we have that we can rely on & Ile assure you gives us great entertainment I have quite given over all hopes of seeing his Majesty of Sweeden here I fear y^e desent is not designed for y^e service of our Dear Distress'd Monasth whom I pray God preserve but we live in hope you know I want mightily to hear y^t y^e Schism bill is repealed & daily pray for itt I woud have em pull of y^e mask & show

themselves without any reserve & then we shall know w^t to trust to in return for y^{rs} I have 2 pieces of news to acquaint you wth one is a very unwellcome one I dare say w^{ch} is y^e Poor Mr Cresswell is much out of order but I hope in no dangerous way y^e other is y^e most surprizing thing y^t you ever heard can you believe y^e Eyes when you read that Pure Love is att Last arrived here & disdains Sheffield so much now y^e killer of killers is not there that he does not so much as design to honour y^e Town with a Look he disowns you all & says you are a parcell of lying Reprobates for he designs to take flaney to himselfe very soon for he neither can nor will live longer without her his Dear Iewell he says she is but pray be cautious of telling Mr Hurt for poor man itt may be ill consequence to him I ask pardon for not sending my L^d Lansdown back but we really hant read em yett y^e ffair Lady before mention'd desires you will send her halfe an ounce of Snuff but she is so jntirely disposed off that you must excuse her att present if I dont join her with my Mama Brother & Neice who all send their service & believe that I likewise am y^r very humble servant whilst

"P. BALGUY."

"pray send us any pamphlets or any pritty entertaining things to comfort Naney & I we have no Pure Love not we. Mr Lister is in y^e Parlor."

(3). "FOR M^r HEATON AT SHEFFIELD THESE.

"JUNE y^e 10th.

"God bless y^e King.

I shall allways acknowlege y^e ffavour you doe me in continueing your obligeing correspondence which I am sure my lazyness has no claim to for I am really ashamed of my own remiseness in so long neglecting to answer my friends letters but y^e dislike I have to writing & being consious to my selfe that I doe itt so indifferantly is y^e occasion of my silence & not disregarde or y^e want of a due sense of y^e obligation I me under to those that will give themselves y^e trouble to write to me I was in some hopes that you would have took a Tour to Buxton to Celibrate this good Holy day my friend flaney & my selfe has endeavourd to express our reguarde to itt by adorning y^e Church this house the shops & all other Houses that woud lett us with Oke we likewise wear itt our selves & putt itt in all peoples hatts that pass by or that are in the Town & have had the Bell's rung what will be y^e consequence God knows but I suppose we shall be travelling to Derby in a little time I hope you wont forgett us in our Distress but bestow a Charittable visit I sincerely pledged you & design to repeat itt before I sleep but as there is no pleasure without an allay the disappointment of nott seeing our friends att Bradfield Wakes to day putts a Damp upon our spiritts but we must have recourse to that said thing called patience upon force tis an ill wind that blows no profit for we think itt will make us the better wifes & that thought heals all again I thank you for y^r Intelligence & am Sr

"Mad^m flaney is y^{rs}."

"Y^r obliged hum^{ble} Serv^t

"P. B."

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS OF ST. MICHAEL'S, STAMFORD.

BY JUSTIN SIMPSON, M.H.S.

(Continued from Vol. XVII., page 208.)

- 1683-4. Humphrey Ilive, and Penelope Billington, mar. Feb. 27.
- 1684. Mrs. Mary Feild, widd. bur. Mar. 31.
- " Edw. Billington, bur. June 24.
- " Hester, the wife of John Langton, bur. Sept. 2.
- 1684-5. Mary, dau. of William and Mary Aslock, bapt. Mar. 23, bur. 12 Apl. 1685.
- Humphrey Ilive, bur. Mar. 13. (144.)
- 1685. James Sison, bur. April 27.
- " Edward Dobbs, Rector, bur. July 13.
- " Ralph Langford, gent., bur. Aug. 13.
- " Will. Joanes, a soulder, bur. Nov. 9.
- 1685-6. Daniel Flemingway, a soulder, bur. Jan. 24.
- Robert Blackbourne, gent., bur. Feb. 28.
- 1686. Samuel Denham, and Mary Denham, mar. April 20.
- " Bridgett Thorogood, widow, bur. April 28. Same day, also, Bridgett Hurd, wid.
- " James, son of Matthew and Elizabeth Wych, bur. May 19.
- 1686-7. Saml. son of Saml. and Renney Grandpre, bapt. Mar. 24.
- Phillemon Uffington, bur. Jan. 7.
- 1687. Marye, wife of William Aslack, bur. Aug. 25.
- 1688. Henry Stot and Anne Pears, mar. Nov. 27.
- " James Langton, bur. May 9.
- " Leonard Ashton, bur. Dec. 17. (145.)
- 1688-9. Michael Key and Elizabeth Cooke, mar. Jan. 20.
- 1689-9. Hugh Walden, a souldyer, bur. Mar. 6.
- 1690. Abigail, dau. of John and Elizabeth Hunt, bur. April 23. (146.)

(144.) Humphrey, Ilive, was a grocer, and took up his freedom 25 Oct. 1651. On 8 June, 1658, he, with other tradesmen of the parish in which he was a resident (St. Michael), was summoned by the Clerk of the Market, Fras. Dalby, to bring in his weights and measures so as to be properly adjusted according to the regulated standard, and owing to the resignation of one Thomas Hardy, a common councilman, obtained a seat in the Chamber as a capital Burgess 28 Aug. 1662. On Sept. 1, 1665, he was reported to the Hall as a defaulter in not appearing at a previous meeting, and was consequently fined ijs. vjd., the regulation figure, and in 1665-6 served the office of Senior Chamberlain. Humphrey was a member of the Corporation for some years, when at a common hall held 21 March, 1680-1, I find it recorded that one Thos. Markham was elected a capital Burgess in the place of Humphrey Ilive, who had been appointed Ballivus Libertatis, or Bailiff of the Liberty, a post he filled in the years 1682-3-4. The Hall, at a meeting in October, 1683, ordered that the fixed sum of £4 should be annually paid him by four quarterly payments. In 1650, "Ymperie Ilive was Overseer of the Poor for this parish, Church Warden in 1656-7-8-64-5; Overseer of the Poor, 1686." In the Easter account of Mr. Leonard Ashton, 21 April, 1674, he craves allowance for 1s. 4d. for Mr. Humphrey Ilive. Humphrey Ilive, jun., was Churchwarden in 1691. During the tenure of office of the elder Humphrey as a functionary of the Corporation, they, in 1682, became embroiled in legal proceedings arising in the arrest of one Hawkins, an informer, the nature of which is given in my "Lincolnshire Tradesmen's Tokens," p. 76-7.

(145.) Leonard Ashton, chandler, paid xliij. vjs. viijd., gave Francis Bently, and Humph. Allen Reinoldes, as his sureties, and being bound himself to save the towne harmless from his charges, was admitted to his freedom at a common hall, April 26, 1665; one of the Constables for the parish of St. Michael in 1666-6; searcher of flesh, &c., 1669-70, 72-3. He was elected a capital Burgess July 20, 1674, in the place of Robert Marsh, resigned; Chamberlain, 1680-1, and elected an Alderman 6 November, 1688, a post he did not long occupy, as I find the hall, 29th August, 1689, electing Laurence East, gent., a capital Burgess, an Alderman in the place of Leonard Ashton, deceased. Leonard issued a tradesman's token in 1666.

(146.) William Hunt, carpenter, paid 26s. 8d., and took up his freedom 5 Oct., 19 Car. I. (1643). William Hunt, probably his son, was elected a capital Burgess 20 July, 1674; Chamberlain, 1679-80; deceased in 1681, as on 12 May in that year one

1690. Francis Wotton, bur. June 30. (147.)
 1691. Quarles, son of William and Frances Azlack, bapt. *July 2.
 " Edward, son of Edw. and Grace Neale, bapt. Oct. 25.
 " Virtue Burnham, bur. Mar. 30.
 1692. Jane, dau. of Leonard and Margett Thorogood, bapt. Oct. 27.
 Elizabeth, wife of Matthew Whyche, bur. May 28.
 1692-3. John Langton, draper and alderman, bur. Mar. 14.
 Silvester Emblin, gent., bur. Mar. 15.
 1693. Elizabeth, dau. of William and Frances Azlack, bapt. June 15; Frances, another dau., bur. May 27, 1694, and Bridgett, another dau. bapt., April 14, 1696.
 " Alice, dau. of Leonard and Mary Thorogood, bapt. Nov. 1.
 Edward Curtis, Alderman, bur. Nov. 1.
 1693-4. Elizabeth, a maide, a stranger, bur. Feb. 5.
 1694. Mathew Wyche and Susannah Hill, mar. July 23.
 1695. Dorcas, dau. of Matthew and Susannah Wyche, bapt. June 14.
 John Beaver, Ald., bur. Sept. 22. (148.)
 1696. John Meares, Post Mastr., bur. Mar. 29.
 Thomas Barker, bur. Sept. 20. (149.)
 1697. Peter, son of Peter and Mary Watters, bapt. Aug. 9.
 Mary Griffin, a servant, bur. May 26.
 1698. Thomas Archer and Sarah Sisson, mar. Aug. 15.

Richard Buck was elected to fill his place. In 1658, and 1661, he was Overseer of Highways for this parish; Overseer of y^e poor, 1654; Churchwarden, 1665; and a John Hunt was Churchwarden in 1690, and Overseer of Highways, 1691. Thos. Hunt took up his freedom 10 March, 1694-5, Constable of St. John's, 1696-7, elected a capital burgess, loco John Griffin, dec., 20 Oct., 1711; he was dead in 1746, as on 28 August, in that year, one John Chamberlain, mercer, was elected to fill the vacancy. Thos. Hunt, jun., as freeborn, was freely admitted to his freedom 8 April, 1704. Eusebius Hunt, mercer, paid £10 to John Wright, Chamberlain, and admitted to freedom 12 May, 1698.

(147.) A family of this name lived, and had an estate at Ketton, Rutland, from the reign of Charles II. till 1782, when the then possessor, the Rev. Francis Wotton, rector of Barrowden, Francis, his son, and Sarah, wife of the latter, sold the principal part, consisting of 140a. 2r., to Sir G. Heathcote, Bart. (ancestor of the present Lord Aveland). Francis Wotton, of Ketton, Esq., was Sheriff of the county in 1720; and Thos. Wotton, in 1747 and 1751. In the *Stamford Mercury* of July 3, 1723, is the following advertisement:—"This is to acquaint any person that hath occasion for Ketton stone pits, they are now to be lett. Enquire of Mr. Wootton at his house at Ketton, in the county of Rutland." In Blore's *Rutland* is a pedigree of the family, but the following entries from the parish register renders it more perfect. *Births*: 1659, Henry Wotton, the son of Thomas Wotton, by Margery, his wife, borne Dec. 27; 1661, Joseph, the son of Mr. Wotton, bapt. Sept. 23. *Marriage*, 1724, Robert Butcher, Min., and Catherine Wotton, married at Collingwood, July 19. *Deaths*, 1682, Thos. Wotton, Gentl., bur. May 4, 1711-2. Mrs. Margery Wotton, wid., bur. Feb. 17. 1736, Mrs. Mary Wotton, bur. Oct. 2." On the fly page of vol. iii. of the register book of Ketton, is this record, in the handwriting of the Vicar: "On y^e first of September, in the year of our L^d God, 1709, and in y^e eighth year of Queens Anne, there was a remarkable flood, so very extraordinary y^e water thereof came into y^e kitchen of y^e Vicarage house of Ketton, which truth is attested by me Robt. Butcher, Vicar of y^e parish of Ketton. In 1720, another flood, the water of which came into the Vicarage yard. On May 7, 1721, another flood happened, when the water came nearly up y^e Vicarage yard toward y^e house." In 1692, I find a John Wotton, gt., paid 6d. towards an assessment for the relief of the poor for St. Michael's parish.

(148.) I find mention made of this family in the Municipal books very early. John Beaver was bound apprentice to John Hall, tanner, 18 Nov., 18 Eliz., and a Henry Beaver to the same John Hall, 16 April, 28 Eliz. William Beaver, maltster, was, on payment of £5 in two equal instalments, by the Hall to be allowed to take up his freedom, 26 Oct., 1648, and in 1649-50, I find him serving as one of the parish constables for the parish of All Saints'. James Beaver, haberdasher, paid £5, and finding security to save the town harmless, &c., took up his freedom, 29 Feb., 1671-2; elected a capital burgess, 19 Nov., 1677; Chamberlain, 1688-9; and an Alderman, 30 August, 1694.

(149.) I find a Robert Barker, yeoman, probably his father, was elected a capital burgess, 7 Oct., 6 Carl. in the room of one John Todd, dec., and elected a com-burgess in the place of John Bullock, resigned, 6 Aug., 1658.

(To be Continued.)

THE

THE C
splendi
a gold
which



THE MACES, LOVING CUPS, AND CORPORATION INSIGNIA
OF PLYMOUTH.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A.

THE Corporation Plate of the Borough of Plymouth consists of three splendid silver-gilt maces ; two silver-gilt loving cups or chalices ; a gold chain with suspended medal ; and a large silver snuff-box, on which are engraved the Plymouth arms, with supporters, etc.

The three maces and two loving cups are shown on the accompanying engraving, from a photograph specially taken for the purpose. The large one in the centre measures four feet three inches in height, and weighs ten and a-half pounds. The other two measure four feet each, and each weigh eight and a-half pounds. They are all three of the same general form. Around the head of each are the following heraldic devices, divided from each other by demi figures and foliage, viz., a rose and a thistle conjoined on one stem, surmounted by an open-arched crown, between the letters A R (*Anna Regina*); a fleur-de-lis, crowned in a similar manner between the same initials A R; a portcullis with same crown and letters; and a Harp with the same. At the base of the large mace are, on one side, the arms of the Borough of Plymouth, with supporters, etc.; and on the other, the arms of Jory; on the other two sides are the rose and thistle. Around it is the engraved inscription, "*Ex dono Josephi Jory Armigeri Prætori oppidi Plymouthiani et Successoribus suis in Sempiternum A^o Dⁱ 1709.*"

One of the smaller maces has on its base, on one side, the arms of Plymouth, with supporters, etc., and on the other, the date "1711," with roses and thistles between. The other smaller mace has the arms and a plain tablet alternating with the rose and thistle.

The largest of the loving cups bears on its front the arms of the Borough of Plymouth, and at the back the arms of Gayer, with crest and mantling. Around the inner rim is the engraved inscription:—"The Gift of S^r John Gayer, Alderman of London, An^o Domini 1648."

The smaller loving cup bears no armorial or other insignia, but is much more elaborate and rich in ornamentation than the other. It has four heads in high relief, and bears the following engraved inscription:—"The gift of John Whit of London, Haberdasher, to the Mayor of Plymouth and his brethren for ever, to drinke crosse one to ye other at their Feastes or Meetings. Dated ye 5th of June 1585."

I shall be glad to receive notes upon maces and corporate insignia of other boroughs. It is a subject I am desirous of fully illustrating.

Winster Hall, Derbyshire.

THE CHURCH BELLS OF CORNWALL: THEIR ARCHÆ- OLOGY AND PRESENT CONDITION.

BY E. H. W. DUNKIN.

(Continued from Vol. XVIII. page 46.)

196.—ST. MELLION (5 bells).

1. . . W. AND C. T. PANNELL. FOUNDERS. COLLUMPTON . . . 1831
Diameter at the mouth, 24½ inches.
2. DIGORY : FEARCE . RECTOR . . . I (skeleton of a bell) P : 1722 . . . C
(skeleton of a bell) P
Diameter at the mouth, 26½ inches. Digory Pearse was instituted to the
rectory of St. Mellion, on Oct. 19, 1695.
3. ss JOHN . CORYTON BARONNIGHT . . . 1722 . . .
Sir John Coryton was created a baronet in 1661, but the title became ex-
tinct in 1739, on the death of his grandson, also Sir John, whose name
appears on this bell. The latter may have been the donor of the peal, as
the family resided at Newton Park in this parish. Diameter at the mouth,
29 inches.
4. JOHN HODGE AND RICHARD HANCOCK . C. W I. P : C. P : W. P : 1776
Diameter at the mouth, 30½ inches.
5. W. RICKARD AND N. FEARSE : WARDENS . W. AND C T PANNELL FOUNDERS 1831
Diameter at the mouth, 34 inches.

197.—MENHENIOT (5 bells).

1. EDMUND HAMBLEY . . . C. H. WARDEN : I. P : 1739 +
Diameter at the mouth, 30½ inches.
2. THOMAS MEARS FOUNDER LONDON 1842
Diameter at the mouth, 31½ inches.
3. WILLIAM MORSHEAD ESQ . . . I. P . . . 1739
Diameter at the mouth, 33½ inches.
4. . . JOHN . HONT : ESQ . . . JOHN . HARRIS . ESQ . . . E. H. W : I. P
. . . 1739
Diameter at the mouth, 38 inches.
5. : NICOLAS . HICKES . VICAR . . . CHARLES : TRELAWNY . ESq . . . I. P
+ 1739
Diameter at the mouth, 41½ inches. Nicholas Hickes was instituted to the
vicarage of Menheniot, on Feb. 22, 1724-5, on the presentation of Exeter
College, Oxford.

198.—NORTHILL (6 bells).

1. I. P : C. P : 1794
Diameter at the mouth, 28½ inches.
2. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1868
with the Royal arms and the word PATENT on the waist.
Diameter at the mouth, 29½ inches.
3. I. P : C. P : 1794
Diameter at the mouth, 31 inches.
4. I. P : C. P : 1794
Diameter at the mouth, 33 inches.
5. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1868
with the Royal arms and the word PATENT on the waist.
Diameter at the mouth, 35 inches.
6. FRANCIS RODD ESQ : & NICHOLAS FOOTE YEOMAN CHURCH WARDENS 1794
Below on a second line,
I. P : C. P :
Diameter at the mouth, 40 inches.

199.—PILLATON (3 bells).

1. HENRY WOOLLCOMBE : RECTOR I. F : 1809
Diameter at the mouth, 27½ inches. Henry Woolcombe was instituted to the rectory of Pillaton, on Jan. 19, 1807.
2. NICHOLAS RAWLE HERRING & JOHN BREEN : C. W : I. F : : : 1809
Diameter at the mouth, 30 inches.
3. This bell has no inscription. Diameter at the mouth, 33 inches.

200.—QUETHIOCK (3 bells).

1. RICHARDS . BOND . ARM^a . : IN^o : RETALLACK . WARD : ' A ' (skeleton of a bell) ' G O 1725 O
The founder's initials are those of Ambrose Gooding, of Plymouth.
Diameter at the mouth, 26½ inches.
2. JOHN ROGERS GENT AND . THOMAS KELLY : C. W - ' . I. F : C. P - : : : : 1786
Diameter at the mouth, 28½ inches.
3. EDWD MORSEHEAD VICAR THO^a. HANCOCK AND IN^o BODY : C : W : I : P : F . A . P : 1765
Diameter at the mouth, 30½ inches. Edmund Morsehead was instituted to the rectory of Quethiock, on Sept. 19, 1759.

201.—RAME (3 bells).

1. + (cross fig. 14) **DEOPRASIAS** □ (founder's mark, **Ξ** II, fig. 1). The letters are placed at intervals of several inches, and encircle the bell. Their meaning has yet to be explained. Diameter at the mouth, 28 inches.
2. : ROBERT : EDWARDS : STEVEN : SPELER : 1637
Diameter at the mouth, 30½ inches. This bell is broken at the crown.
3. THOMAS : WOOLRIG : RECTOR : I (figure of a bell) P : STEPHEN : EDWARDS : GENT : WARDEN 1723
Diameter at the mouth, 35 inches. Thomas Woolridge was instituted to the rectory of Rame, on March 9, 1690-1.

202.—SALTASH (6 bells).

1. : I : S : ESQ^r MAYOR 1760 . THOMAS BILBIE FECIT
Diameter at the mouth, 30 inches.
2. JOSEPH SWETNAM ESQ^r MAYOR 1760
Below on a second line,
BY SUBSCRIPTION : T : B : FECIT
Diameter at the mouth, 30½ inches.
3. : I : S M : 1760 : T : B : FECIT
On a second line,
BY SUBSCRIPTION
Diameter at the mouth, 33 inches.
4. THOMAS BILBIE COLLUMPTON FECIT 1760
On a second line,
BY SUBSCRIPTION
Diameter at the mouth, 34½ inches.
5. JOSEPH SWETNAM ESQ^r MAYOR : T : B : FECIT 1760
On a second line,
BY SUBSCRIPTION
Diameter at the mouth, 37½ inches.
6. JOSEPH SWETNAM : ESQ^r : MAYOR 1760
On a second line,
BY SUBSCRIPTION THOMAS : BILBIE : FECIT
Diameter at the mouth, 43 inches.

203.—SHEVIOCK (2 bells).

1. JOHN : BLOY RICHARD ARVNDLE 1693
In broad flat Roman capitals. Diameter at the mouth, 29½ inches.

2. P O B : 1668 O P O P (figure of a bell with the initials F. F incised on it) O
C (figure of a bell with the initials F. F as before) P
Diameter at the mouth, 31½ inches.

204.—SOUTHILL (5 bells).

1. WHEN . I . YOV . CALL : THEN : FOLLOW : MR : ALL : I (figure of a bell) P
: (stop) : I (figure of a bell) S : 1698 : (stop) :
Diameter at the mouth, 27 inches.
2. : : ADAM : GRILLS : WARDEN . : : JOHN : LVGGER . : : I (figure of a
bell) P : I (figure of a bell) S : 1698 : (stop)
Diameter at the mouth, 28 inches.
3. : GEORE : MATTHEW . STEPHEN : TREHANE : JOHN . WELKE . : : I (figure
of a bell) P . (stop) . I (figure of a bell) S : (stop) : 1698 : (stop) :
Diameter at the mouth, 29 inches.
4. : SAMSON : GRILLS (three fleurs-de-lis) ADAM (stop) CH (stop) WARDEN WIL :
DICKEN (fleur-de-lis) I (figure of a bell) P (stop) : I (figure of a bell) S :
(stop) . 1698 (stop)
Diameter at the mouth, 30 inches.
5. REV^d E . BUDGE JAMES SOWDEN . WARDEN . W . AND . C . T . FANNELL,
FOUNDERS — 1831 .
Diameter at the mouth, 36 inches.

205.—SOUTH PETHERWIN (5 bells).

1. JOHN HAVILAND VICAR 1729
Diameter at the mouth, 32 inches.
2. JOHN GOUGH WARDEN : : AND DAVID WHITE SIDEMEN : : C figure of a bell) P
I (figure of a bell) P . 1729 +
Diameter at the mouth, 34 inches.
3. JOHN GOUGH WARDEN : : AND . DAVID WHITE SIDEMAN : : C (figure of a bell)
P : : I (figure of a bell) P : : 1729
Diameter at the mouth, 37 inches.
4. JOHN GOUGH . C . H : WARDEN : : AND : : DAVID WHITE—SIDEMAN : : C
(figure of a bell) P + I (figure of a bell) P + 1729
Diameter at the mouth, 39½ inches.
5. JOHN : : HAVILAND : : VICAR : : MATTHEW : : TURNER CH WARDEN
: : C . P . 1743
Diameter at the mouth, 43½ inches.

John Haviland, whose name appears on the treble and tenor bells, was instituted to the vicarage of South Petherwin, on Aug. 11, 1722.

206.—ST. STEPHENS NEAR SALTASH (6 bells).

1. C & G MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1856
Below on the waist,
EDWARD POLWHELE VICAR
WILLIAM BENNETT } CHURCH WARDENS
EDWARD WILCOCKS }
J S BROOKING CHIEF RINGER
Diameter at the mouth, 29 inches.
2. GOD SAVE THE KING O F . A . P O 1760 O
Diameter at the mouth, 32½ inches.
3. REV^d JOHN BULLER . VICOR
On a second line,
EDWARD BENNETT & NICHOLAS BENNETT : C . W . I . P 1809
Diameter at the mouth, 38½ inches.
4. CAST . BY — F — A — PENNINGTON O O 1760 O O O O O O
The coin impressions are distinct, of the time of George II., 1759. Dia-
meter at the mouth, 35½ inches.
5. PROSPERITY TO THIS PARISH . : : PENNINGTON : FECIT 1760 O
The coin here impressed is a five shilling piece of William III. There are
also some letters on the crown around the canons.
Diameter at the mouth, 39 inches.
6. The same inscription as on the 1st bell. Diameter at the mouth, 44 inches.

207.—STOKECLIMSLAND (8 bells).

1. I CALL ALL YE TO FOLLOW ME I . P AND CO 1771
Diameter at the mouth, 25 inches.
2. GOD SAVE THE KING ∴ I . P ∴ 1771
Diameter at the mouth, 30 inches.
3. GOD PRESERVE THE CHURCH I . P 1771
Diameter at the mouth, 32 inches.
4. PEACE AND GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD I . P AND CO 1771
Diameter at the mouth, 33½ inches.
5. I . P AND CO 1771
Diameter at the mouth, 35 inches.
6. JOHN PENNINGTON AND COMPANY MAKERS 1771
Diameter at the mouth, 38 inches.
7. JOHN CALL ESQ^r JAMES LARKE AND WILLIAM RENDELL WARDENS ∴ I . P . 1771
Diameter at the mouth, 42 inches.
8. JAMES LARKE AND WILLIAM RENDELL C . W THOMAS CALVERT GENT I . P
AND CO 1772
Diameter at the mouth, 47 inches.

208.—TREMAYNE (2 bells).

1. JOHN SANDERCOCK ∴ ∴ C . W ∴ ∴ C . P ∴ ∴ ∴ I . P 1793 O
The coin impression is of the size of half-a-crown, but illegible.
Diameter at the mouth, 26½ inches.
2. + (cross, fig. 5) **A V E M A R I A**
In Lombardic capitals of the same design as those on the 2nd and 3rd at Zennor, in the hundred of Penwith. They are placed at intervals of 4½ inches, and encircle the haunch of the bell. Diameter at the mouth, 30½ inches.

A few years since, the sale of one of these bells was under consideration, in order to raise money for the repair of the tower, which is very insecure.

209.—TRESMERN (3 bells).

1. + (cross of the same design but smaller than fig. 7) HAC . DOBIMINCREDE .
Y [?] ENH . ONHVVSQVLE . AND [?] D inverted] . SOWAS . HISNAME
In one line around the haunch in small Lombardic capitals.
Diameter at the mouth, 22½ inches.
2. + (cross of the same design but smaller than fig. 7) WE [?] C : BEVT : I MAHID
: BOYE [?] C : TOWAHIE : ELIANORE : FOR : TO : HAE [?] C HE [?] C : GAME
Also in one line around the haunch, the letters being precisely similar to those on the 1st bell. The letter E is sometimes doubtful and may be c.
Diameter at the mouth, 25½ inches.
6. 1607, the 6 impressed backwards
Diameter at the mouth, 27½ inches.

210.—TREWEN (1 bell).

1. + (cross fig. 3) **SEE * MICHAEL ORA
PRO NOBIS**
The initial cross is of the same design as that on the 2nd bell at Zennor in the hundred of Penwith. The lettering is also of the same style. The L in "Michael" is inverted. Diameter at the mouth, 26 inches.

(To be continued.)

ON ARBOR LOW—V.

BY WILLIAM HENRY GOSS.

SOME Fergussonian archæologists seem to expect of me that I should furnish data rather than mere arguments, in combatting the theory of the Arthurian origin of the stone circles, and supporting and strengthening, not a new theory of my own, but that older hypothesis which has been held by numerous most learned and sage students of the matter in and from olden times. And yet there are no positive data whatever in the world wherewith to lift either hypothesis into the region of demonstrated facts. The utmost one can do is to collect glimpses of the past as revealed to us by archaic vestiges and history, pre-Roman and post-Roman, and see into which era these rude monuments most consistently fit. This I have been doing, and have, I think, shown that the rude circles in no wise fit a post-Roman period of literature and architecture in this land, while they most consistently fit rude, letterless, and, comparatively, toolless antiquity. The reasoning which I have already used is too elaborate for recapitulation, and those who would weigh it must turn back to the previous chapters "On Arbor Low." In assigning these monuments to pre-literary times, I place them beyond the companionship of all data; and the assignment is fortified by the fact that there are no data whatever known respecting them. It is for those who assign to them an origin, and an important origin, as mementos of great national events in historical—and, comparatively, modern historical—times, to furnish data; because, in that case, data there should be. Its absence is very damaging to the Arthurian theory; but to the more archaic theory, as I have already said, it adds strength. To furnish data in support of what I claim to belong to a dataless age, would be like writing "Pre-historic Annals" of something. But, as to the Arthurian theory, is it probable that King Arthur, a comparatively modern hero, two thousand years later than Cæcrops, and four thousand years later than Cheops, not to count a few centuries more, should have left no records, no archives, no vestiges, not a scrap of an inscription, or chapter of contemporaneous history respecting his circles, which circles, however, are only his work by one man's guess-work of yesterday. It is not to be supposed that his majesty, King Arthur, took with him all the archives of his reign and realm to that last fatal battle-field, where the enemy, Sir Mordred, met him with a hundred thousand warriors, and on which battle-field at the close of the day Sir Mordred alone survived of all his hundred thousand; and on the side of King Arthur only the king himself and two of his knights, Sir Lucan, and Sir Bevedere, "and they were right sore wounded." What a carnage for one day and one field! If equally matched there would be two hundred thousand slain, and all without the aid of a single gun. There is no record that the king, when he afterwards discovered Sir Mordred alive and slew him, getting wounded himself in so doing, took any luggage with him when Sir Bevedere took his majesty on his back "and so went with him to

the water's side ; and, when they were at the water's side, even fast by the bank hove a little barge, with many fair ladies in it : and among them all was a queen, and all they had black hoods ; and they wept and shrieked when they saw king Arthur." When Sir Belvedere had placed the king in the barge softly, "there received him three queens with great mourning ; and so these three queens sat them down, and in one of their laps King Arthur laid his head. And then that queen said, 'Ah ! dear brother, why have ye tarried so long from me ? Alas ! this wound on your head has taken over much cold.' And so they rowed from the land." "But evermore the queens and the ladies wept and shrieked, that it was pitiful for to hear them." There is nothing here to show that king Arthur carried away with him, in that his last adventure in the boat, all the data of his reign. But, further on, Sir Thomas Maleor speaks of an inscription ; so here is a record of a record after all. He says, "Some men yet say, in many parts of England, that King Arthur is not dead ; but by the will of our Lord Jesu Christ, into another place : and men say, that he will come again, and he shall win the holy cross. I will not say that it shall be so ; but rather I will say, that here in this world he changed his life. But many men say that there is written upon his tomb this verse :—

Hic jacet Arthurus rex quondam, rex futurus."

Anything one can quote about king Arthur helps thus to establish his mythic character. It is not improbable that in the original legend our Lord and His apostles were allegorised as a king and his knights encountering and redressing the evils of the world ; and hence the tradition that there would be a second coming of the king to reign again.

It is impossible to imagine the construction of the great stone circles of this and so many other lands in a post-Roman period, without a single inscription being found concerning them, or a single contemporary historical allusion to them. The universal mystery attending them, even such as attends the origin of the hills, alone proclaims their pre-historic antiquity. The only sure vestiges which remain to us of that unrecorded archaic period are the grave mounds and their contents, which cluster round these circles. As I have before observed, it is admitted on all sides that the antiquity of Arbor Low is greater than that of Stonehenge, and of the latter Sir John Lubbock thus spoke, not very long ago, when addressing the Wiltshire Archæological Society :—

"The best evidence as to the age of Stonehenge seems to me derivable from the contents of the tumuli surrounding it. Within a radius of three miles round Stonehenge there are no less than three hundred tumuli ; which is, I need not say, a much larger number than are found anywhere else within an equal area. We can hardly doubt, I think, that these tumuli cluster round the great monument. Now, two hundred and fifty of these tumuli were opened by our great antiquary, Sir Richard Colt Hoare, and are described in his 'Ancient Wiltshire.' If these belonged to the post-Roman period we should naturally expect to find iron weapons, and especially

knives, coins, well-burnt pottery, and other relics characteristic of the period. Is this so? Not at all. The primary interment was not in any case accompanied by objects of iron, while in no less than thirty-nine cases bronze was present. We have then, I think, strong grounds for referring these monuments to the Bronze Age; and if this be true of Stonehenge, it probably is the case with Abury also, which seems decidedly more archaic, the stones, for instance, being rough, while those of Stonehenge are hewn. Now, when was the Bronze Age? By the Bronze Age we mean a period when the weapons were made almost entirely, and ornaments principally, of bronze; that is to say, of copper and tin; gold being rare, iron and silver still more so, or even unknown, as was also the case with coins and glass. Some archæologists have, indeed, considered that the bronze swords and daggers which characterise the Bronze Age are really Roman. In my judgment these arms are not found with Roman remains, and it is my opinion that the Roman weapons were made of iron, the word *ferrum* being synonymous with a sword. When was the Iron Age? We know that iron was known in the time of Homer, which seems to have been, as regards the south of Europe, the period of transition from the Age of Bronze to that of Iron. In the Pentateuch, excluding Deuteronomy (which, probably, belongs to a much later date) brass, that is to say bronze, is frequently mentioned, while iron is only alluded to four times. Coins were first struck about 900 B.C., as it is generally said, by the people of Ægina under Phidon, though Herodotus ascribes them to the Lydians. It is true that iron may have been known in southern Europe long before it was introduced in the north. On the whole, however, I am disposed to think that when iron was once discovered, its use would spread somewhat rapidly. It is, at the same time, more than probable that many of our smaller Wiltshire tumuli belong to a still earlier period, namely, to the Neolithic, or later Stone Age, though it is not easy to say which of them do so. This is probably also the case with the large chambered tumuli in which, as yet, no metal has been discovered. It must be admitted, indeed, that our knowledge of the Stone Age is still scanty, fragmentary, and unsatisfactory. On the other hand, the stone weapons and implements found in Europe so very closely resemble those in use amongst various races of existing savages, that they give us vivid, and, I think, to a great extent, accurate ideas of the mode of life which prevailed at that distant period; distant, indeed, according to the ideas of chronology which almost universally prevailed until within the last quarter-of-a-century; for we can scarcely doubt that even the later Stone Age goes back to a period more remote than the six thousand years which were traditionally supposed to be the limit of man's existence upon the earth. No doubt, indeed, the difficulties of the received chronology had been long felt. Well marked varieties of the human race are shown by the Egyptian monuments to have existed as early, at any rate, as the fifteenth century before Christ. The antiquity of man is also indicated by the differences of language, and by the existence of powerful and flourishing monarchies at a

very early period ; for the pyramids themselves are considered by M. Mariette and other high authorities to have been constructed about 4000 years B.C., and even at that early period it would appear that the sphinx was suffering from age, for we possess a decree by which Cheops provides for its repair."

Thus the well-grounded opinion of Sir John Lubbock is that Stonehenge cannot possibly be a post-Roman structure, from the contents of its tumuli, which, as he says, we can hardly doubt "cluster round the great monument," meaning that the tumuli were erected there because the circle was there. It is as doubtless that the tumuli of Arbor Low are there because the circle is there; and what vestiges do we find in the tumuli of Arbor Low? With the primary interments there has not been found even a bit of bronze. The vestiges are those of pre-historic Flintmen. That the tombs of the Flintmen cluster about the circles, just as modern tombs cluster about churches, favours the supposition that the circles were there, and were sacred places when the ashes of the Flintmen were interred there. After all, these findings in the tumuli have very much the character and weight of data. The barrow at the east side of the southern entrance to the Arbor Low circle was found by Mr. T. Bateman to contain a stone cist, the contents of which were calcined human bones, an instrument of flint, a bone pin, a piece of natural bi-sulphuret of iron, and two cinerary urns; indicating, so far as they go, neither a Bronze nor an Iron Period, but a Flint Period, with its custom of cremation. Then there is Gib Hill, another of the Arbor Low mounds, in which Mr. T. Bateman found a cist containing a small vase and some burnt bones. In other parts of the same mound, unconnected with the primary interment, Mr. Bateman found "a battered celt of basaltic stone, a dart or javelin point of flint," and, in the upper part of the mound, unconnected with any interment, "a small iron fibula, which appeared to have been enriched with precious stones." This iron brooch, being not far from the surface, may have found its way there at any later British or Saxon period, for we read in history that the ancient Britons of high rank wore brooches of iron when the Romans became acquainted with them, the iron being counted more precious than gold. And this iron brooch may have been left there just as might a silver toothpick, a four-penny bit, or the fragment of a champagne bottle of this century. Or it may have found its way to Britain as a rare curiosity in the British Flint Age, as a metal rarer than gold and thought worthy to set with precious stones, brought by or through the merchants of Phœnicia in or before the days of Solomon and Hiram, whose combined fleets made voyages so long that they returned but "once in three years." I am informed by Mr. F. Redfern that the late Mr. John F. Lucas, of Bentley Hall, commissioned the late Mr. Carrington to make a further careful examination of the tumuli and ground around Arbor Low, and Mr. Redfern writes: "The discoveries which were made consisted of an extensive collection of very fine flint instruments, some of them being superior to any articles of the same kind previously found in Derbyshire. I saw them a number

of f
The
hea
wer
then
wea
not
chie
myt
who
diffe
Arth
cent
whe
hun
and
large
Arth
even
heng
mon
scrat
the v
at B
victo
not a
victo
dum
Rom
lastin
Su
neare
Now
its su
Ferg
viz.:
Cefn,
to co
this i
in su
have
(Gwy
a foc
Gowe
is a
argu
dolm
King
argu
reader

of times, and was much struck by the beauty of their workmanship." These vestiges speak indubitably of an age of cremation and of flint-headed spears and darts. The size of the mounds indicates that they were the monuments of the great; and the mementos buried with them would be the memorials of their day and generation. The weapons of the chiefs of that day were evidently flint; and one cannot imagine flint-headed spears and darts to have been the arms of chiefs in the same land and age when and where King Arthur held mythic sway, whose weapon was the sharp sword Excalibur, and whose knights were clothed in steel and brass. Whatever startling differences and contradictions are met with in the romances of King Arthur, all unite in making him a Christian king, also extant in a century when arts, sciences, and literature flourished, and in a land where the Romans had taught arts, sciences, and literature for four hundred years; where the population itself had become largely Roman and Roman-descended, for it is historical that the Romans settled largely in Britain, and were afterwards called Britons. Yet to this Arthur, and to this period, and to this people, Mr. Fergusson assigns even the construction of Avebury, a circle more archaic than Stonehenge, and probably contemporaneous in origin with Arbor Low; a monument without a single Christian sign or symbol about it, or scratch of sculpture, or any literary record either in itself, or, in all the world, of itself. Had a Christian King Arthur gained a victory at Badon, and afterwards desired to erect a lasting record of that victory, would he have erected a monument at Avebury, which said not a word, and breathed not a suggestion by sign or symbol of that victory at Badon or Bath? When, too, at half the cost of this utterly dumb and utterly rude memorial, he might have erected a magnificent Roman monument, with his deeds eloquently inscribed thereon, as lasting as the Portico of Agrippa, or the Column of Trajan.

Such instances and such reasonings, greatly multiplied, are the nearest approach to data with which I assail the Arthurian theory. Now let me furnish an example of Mr. Fergusson's data advanced in its support. I shall quote but one, and that a fair example. Mr. Fergusson wishes to show that the dolmen bearing the name of Arthur, viz.: Arthur's Quoit, Gower, "on the northern slopes of bleak Bryn Cefn, about ten miles west of Swansea," is so named because erected to commemorate a battle fought at that place by King Arthur; and this is the argument, if it may be so called, not to say data, offered in support of the idea: "As hinted above, Arthur's eighth battle must have been fought in Wales. The name of the place is written Guin (Gwyn), Guinon, Guinnon, Gunnion, which is certainly Welsh." In a foot-note to Gunnion, Mr. Fergusson asks, "Dare one suggest Gower?" This is all there is to prove that the dolmen in question is a battle-field memento, and is a sample of the strength of the arguments used in "Rude Stone Monuments" to show that the dolmens and circles were mementos of battle-fields, and especially of King Arthur's battle-fields. I leave my argument and Mr. Fergusson's argument to fight it out together in single combat in the mind of the reader.

Now, if there is no weight whatever in one such Arthurian argument as I have quoted, how much weight would there be in fifty of them? Multiply fifty noughts by one nought, and the result is, I believe—nothing. But Mr. Fergusson, speaking of this Gunnion-Gower, and other such arguments, says: "These nominal similarities are too treacherous to be relied upon; but the more the whole group is looked at, the more does it appear that there are coincidences of name, or form, or purpose, between these monuments here called Arthurian, which cannot all be accidental. Individually they may not be able to resist hostile criticism, but in their cumulative form they appear to me to make up a very strong case indeed." No accumulation of mere guesses can constitute even an argument, much less data. In exercising this hostile criticism anticipated by Mr. Fergusson, the critics of the critic charge me with "temper." I am sure the reader will bear me out that it has been only good, smiling, merry temper. I am but as a hand-maiden in this matter, with broom in hand, sweeping down cobwebs merrily—in happy temper. And some of the cobwebs are rather funny things; and I give notice that I am neither so heroic nor so stoic as to refrain from a smile when beholding and contemplating a funny thing. If I seek to show feebleness of reasoning in the author of "Rude Stone Monuments" on this particular Arthurian question, I seek to abate nothing of the admiration due to a great and learned Englishman, who has written so much besides that is written so well. If in this instance he be caught nodding—Homerically nodding—in the midst of his great labours, he can well afford to be so caught. It is not very wonderful to have detected the great archaeologist so dozing in his weary research among the weird, big, and rude stone monuments of an unknown antique age—wearisome, indeed, and drowsy to contemplate; and, withal, enveloped in a thick fog such as may well reach, and cloud, the student's judgment at times. He can afford to regard with indifference the attacks of a mere broom-wielder in the House of Science. And, O for the power of the true critic; the power to deal with errors great and small, strong and weak, with the varying force of the Nasmyth hammer, justly proportioned to its work; the power—if I may use such tall talk—to come down upon obstinate error with the force of Jove's crushing thunderbolt, or with touch so gentle, and "temper" so controlled, as merely to crack, without crushing, a mere egg-shell containing—nothing. For myself, it will be seen that in claiming only the place of a broom-bearer in the House of Science, I claim a very humble and easy place; for it requires much less skill and labour to sweep away cobwebs than, with Arachnid skill and patience, to weave them; and the great archaeologist will but return smile for smile with such a one. Besides, with the Arthurian cobwebs all swept clean away from "Rude Stone Monuments," that work still remains a noble monument to its author, of wonderful and laborious research and learning, as I have acknowledged at the outset.

(To be continued.)


THE CHURCH BELLS OF DERBYSHIRE, DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A., ETC., ETC.

(Continued from Vol. XVII., page 112).



CHURCH BROUGHTON.*


THERE are three bells in this church. The bell chamber is covered with a finely groined stone roof. The ribs and supporting corbels are as carefully finished as if they were in a most frequented part of the church. The whole of the tower, and short octagon spire, are of early fourteenth century work. The church is dedicated to St. Michael and All Angels.

1st bell—THE REV^D RANDOLPH MARRIOTT VICAR FRANCIS
FEARN CHURCHWARDEN 1810. 

In one line round the haunch in Roman capital and small capital letters.

2nd bell— **swetly toling men do call to taste
on meat that feedt the soole** . 1610 .

In one line round the haunch in old English letters; initial 
fig. 67. On the waist is the founder's mark  with cross,
crescent, and star of Henry Oldfield, fig. 8.

3rd bell—GOD [ornament fig. 10] SAVE [ornament fig. 10] HIS
[ornament fig. 10] CHVRCH [ornament fig. 10]  [founder's
mark of George Oldfield, G with cross, crescent, and star, fig. 9]
[ornament fig. 10] 1654 [ornament fig. 10]. Between each word
is the ornamental border fig. 10. In one line round the haunch in
Roman capital letters. On the waist, also in Roman capitals—
IOHN FOX HEN ELLD. The N in both cases is
upside down.

N.B.—On the first page of the registers, which commence in
1588, is the name Eeld or Eld, and it also occurs frequently through-
out the volume.

BARTON BLOUNT.†

THIS church was rebuilt on a very small scale at the commencement of
last century. It has a small plain bell turret on the west gable, but
it contains no bell. We could not learn that anyone recollects its
being possessed of a bell.

BOYLESTONE.‡

THE small tower of this ancient church was built in 1844, at the west
end of the south aisle. Previously it had a heavy square wooden bell-
turret over the west gable of the nave. It has two bells.

* Furnished by W. H. St. John Hope, Esq. † Information of J. Charles Cox, Esq.

‡ For these particulars I am indebted to J. Charles Cox and W. H. St. John Hope,
Esqrs.

1st bell—+ **GOD** **SAVE** **OUR** **CHVRCH** ∴ **OUR**



In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters. Beneath the cross is the G o mark, with cross, crescent, and star, of George Oldfield.

2nd bell—This bell has neither mark, inscription, or date.

SUDBURY.*

THERE are five bells in this church ; it is dedicated to All Saints.

1st bell—**G E O R G E** **V E N A B L E S** **V E R N O N**
B A R O N **O F** **K I N D E R T O N** **1 7 1 5**

In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters, each letter being on a separate stamp. The E in the word KINDERTON is a D reversed and chipped into form of a Lombardic E. On the waist,

P R O S P E R I T Y **T O** **A L L** **M Y** **B E N E**

F A C T O R S **R** : **H** : **W** : **O** : **C** : **W** : in one line in Roman capital letters. On the crown are the initials

H : **V** : **E S Q** in a surrounding border (fig. 17); the points of the border downwards.

2nd bell—**U E R N O N** **S E M P E R** **U I R E T** **M D C C X I I I I I**

In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters. The inscription "Vernon semper Viret" (Vernon always flourishes) is the family motto of Lord Vernon.

3rd bell—**T M E A R S** **O F** **L O N D O N** **F E C I T** **1 8 2 5** <—X—X—X—X—>

In one line round the haunch in Roman capital and small capital letters.

4th bell—**T M E A R S** **O F** **L O N D O N** **F E C I T** **1 8 2 5** <—X—X—X—X—>

In one line round the haunch in Roman capital and small capital letters.

5th bell—**G O D** **S A V E** **T H E** **Q U E E N** **1 5 9 8** □ (mark h o with cross, crescent, and star, of Henry Oldfield, fig. 8). In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters.

MARSTON-ON-DOVE.*

THIS church, which contains four bells, is dedicated to St. Mary.




1st bell—+ (cross fig. 43) **A V E** : **M A R I A** :
G R A : **P L E N A** : **D N S** :
T E C U M







In one line round the haunch in Lombardic capital letters beautifully foliated, and of same character as those at Breaston. The M of "Maria," and S in "Dns," reversed. At the commencement is a beautifully formed cross, with trefoils between the arms (fig. 43).

2nd bell—+ **G O D** **S A V E** **T H E** **K I N G** **1 6 2 1** □ (mark,

h o, with cross, crescent, and star, of Henry Oldfield, fig. 8) In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters. The N in "King," is backwards way.


* For these bells I am indebted to W. H. St. John Hope, Esq.

3rd bell— (Fleur-de-lis fig. 155) (ornament fig. 11) W^m. ROSE : THO
ARCHER C : W 1756   Founder
(fig. 150) In one line round the haunch. Around the founder's
name is scroll work as on bells at Ashover, Duffield, etc. (fig. 150).


4th bell— (ornament fig. 10)  (ornament fig. 10) 
(ornament fig. 10)  (ornament fig. 10)  (ornament
fig. 10)  (ornament fig. 10)  (mark G O with cross,
crescent, and star of George Oldfield, fig. 9) (ornament fig. 10)
1654. In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters ;
each letter on a separate stamp. On the beams are cut the date
and initials—
1654 A L F W
W S





EGGINTON.*

THIS church contains three bells. It is dedicated to St. Wilfrid.

1st bell—I WAS RECAST AGAIN TO SING BY FRIENDS
TO COUNTRY CHURCH & KING. In one line
round the haunch in Roman capital letters. On the waist—
THOMAS HEDDERLEY FOUNDER NOTTING-
HAM 1778  (two coins). Below this is an encircling
border (fig. 11). The couplet on this bell :—



“ I was recast, again to sing,
By Friends to Country, Church, and King ”
is unusual.

the
2nd bell— (cross fig. 43) AVE : MARIA :
GRACIA : PLENA : DO-
MINE : DEUS. In one line
round the haunch in Lombardic capital letters beautifully foliated,
of same character as those at Breaston and Marston-on-Dove. At
the commencement is the cross, fig. 43 ; and over it, on the crown,
the monogram the

3rd bell— sweetly toling men do call to taste
of meatf that feedf the soole 1615 
(mark of Henry Oldfield.  with cross, crescent, and star, fig.
8) In one line round the haunch in old English letters ; initial 
fig. 67.


NORBURY.†

THERE are three bells to this church, which is dedicated to the Blessed
Virgin Mary.


1st bell—IHESVS BE OVR SPEED 1589, in Roman capitals round

the haunch. Below is the founder's mark  with cross, crescent,
and star, of Henry Oldfield (fig. 8).

* Furnished by W. H. St. John Hope, Esq.

† Furnished by J. C. Cox, Esq.

2nd bell— Personat hec celis dulcissima vox Gabrielis.




In old English letters round the haunch. On the waist, below the inscription, is the founder's mark, fig. 50.

3rd bell— GLORIA IN EXCELSIS 1739. This inscription, in Roman capitals, is rudely executed, several of the letters being reversed or in a sloping position. At the beginning of the inscription are two coarsely moulded fleur-de-lis stamps.

SHIRLEY.*

THE tower of this church, dedicated to St. Michael, was rebuilt in 1861, but the three bells are all of an older date.

1st bell—IHS NAZARENE REX JVDEORVM FILI DEI MISERERE 1688. In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters.

2nd bell— (cross fig. 26)  (fleur-de-lis fig. 30)  in Lombardic capital letters. In one line round the haunch. On the waist is the founder's mark of Ralph Heathcote R C with fylfot cross (fig. 25).



3rd bell—GOD SAVE HIS CHVRCH T. Y I. C WARDENS 1688. In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters.

SNELSTON.†

THIS church, dedicated to St. Peter, contains three bells.

1st bell—(Ornament fig. 10) 1635 (ornament fig. 10) Four pieces of ornament fig. 10, and date, form a line round the haunch.

2nd bell—SOLOMON BANKES: C. W. 1755 THOMAS HEDDERLY FOUNDER I O H (ornament fig. 10). In one line round the haunch in Roman large and small capital letters.

3rd bell—GOD (ornament fig. 10) SAVE (ornament fig. 10) THE (ornament fig. 10) KING (ornament fig. 10) 1668. In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters. On the waist is the  mark G  with cross, crescent, and star, of George Oldfield (fig. 9). On the crown of the bell, in slight relief, are the initials R. D. W. B.

BARLOW.

THE church is dedicated to St. Lawrence, and its bell turret contains only one bell. The bell, I am informed by the Rev. S. Shipton, M.A., is entirely devoid of inscription, ornament, mark, or date.

(To be continued).

* Furnished by W. H. St. John Hope, Esq.

† Furnished by J. C. Cox, Esq.

A FEW PEOPLE AND STEEPLE RHYMES.

BY WILLIAM ANDREWS.

At different times and in various places I have got together many examples of People and Steeple Rhymes, which, though not very poetical, are, at all events, in most cases, extremely curious. Amongst them are the following; some, it will be noticed, are far from being complimentary either to places or to people. Thus, it is unkindly said of Ugley in Essex:—

“Ugley church, Ugley steeple,
Ugley parson, Ugley people.”

And of a place near Carlisle:—

“Low church, high steeple,
Drunken priest, and wicked people.”

A rhyme respecting the parish of Kinkell, Strathearn, runs as follows:—

“Was there e'er sic a parish, a parish, a parish,
Was there e'er sic a parish as that o' Kinkell?
They've hangit the minister, drowned the precentor,
Dang down the steeple, and drucken the bell.”

We are told the circumstances which gave rise to the lines were that the minister had been hanged, the precentor drowned in attempting to cross the Earn from the adjoining parish of Trinity Gask, the steeple had been taken down, and the bell had been sold to the parish of Cockpen, near Edinburgh.

The following are evidently varieties of the same rhyme, altered to suit different localities:—

“Lockerbie's a dirty place,
A kirk without a steeple;
A midden-hole at ilka door,
But a canty set o' people.”

Of Dromore it is said:—

“High church, low steeple,
Dirty town, and proud people.”

While of Newry and Carlow the rhymes are:—

“High church and low steeple,
Dirty streets, and proud people.”
“Low town and high steeple,
Proud folk, beggarly people,
Carlow spurs and Tallow garters.”

In the last line the reference is to two branches of local trade that have long disappeared.

Respecting Boston, in Lincolnshire, the question is put and answered thus:—

“Boston! Boston!
What hast thou to boast on?
High steeple, proud people,
And shoals that souls are lost on.”

Another Lincolnshire couplet tells us:—

“Gainsbro' proud people,
Built a new church to an old steeple.”

The good folks of Preston, Lancashire, have the reputation of being proud, we are told :—

" Proud Preston, poor people,
High church and low steeple."

The next refers to Bowness-on-Windermere :—

" New church and old steeple,
Poor town and proud people."

And that on Rockingham, in Rutlandshire :—

" Rockingham ! poor people !
Nasty town, castle down !
One bell, wooden steeple."

The castle is said to have been built by William the Conqueror to protect the ironworks in the neighbourhood of it; only the keep remains. The wooden steeple, it is stated by Dugdale, replaces a fine one battered down by Cromwell.

The Yorkshire village of Raskelfe is usually called Rascall, and an old rhyme says :—

" A wooden church, a wooden steeple,
Rascally church, rascally people."

Two other Yorkshire examples come next. The low square tower of Hornsea church once bore a tall spire, which fell in a gale in the year 1773. There is an absurd superstition, which is very popular in the town and neighbourhood, that a stone was found when the spire fell, with an inscription to this effect :—

" Hornsea broch I built thee,
Thou wast ten miles from Beverley,
Ten miles from Bridlington,
And ten miles from th' sea."

In the same district is the village of Paull, with a church situated on a commanding eminence, and standing by itself nearly a quarter of a mile from the village, which gave rise to the following distich :—

" High Paull, and Low Paull, and Paull Holme,
There was never a fair maid married at Paull Town."

The next rhyme relates to Newington, London :—

" Pious parson, pious people,
Sold the bells to build a steeple.
A very fine trick of the Newington people,
To sell the bells to build a steeple,
Surely the devil will have the Newington people,
The rector and church without any steeple."

This scurrilous *jeu d'esprit* was scribbled on the walls of the church in the year 1793, after the re-erection of the sacred edifice *without* the steeple. It is only fair to state, the Rev. Samuel Horsley, the rector, had no more to do with the sale of the bells than he had with the authorship of the doggerel verse in which the event is recorded.

As a fitting conclusion to these rhymes I give the following odd lines which refer to the statue of King George the First, which overlooks Bloomsbury from the apex of the pyramid piled on the top of the tower of St. George's Church, Hart Street, London :—

" When Henry the Eighth left the Pope in the lurch,
Parliament made him the head of the church,
And when George the First reigned over the people,
The architect made him the head of the steeple."

Hull.

Quarterly Paper on Improvements in Art Manufactures.

MESSRS. COPELAND'S NEW DESIGNS IN FLOWER HOLDERS.

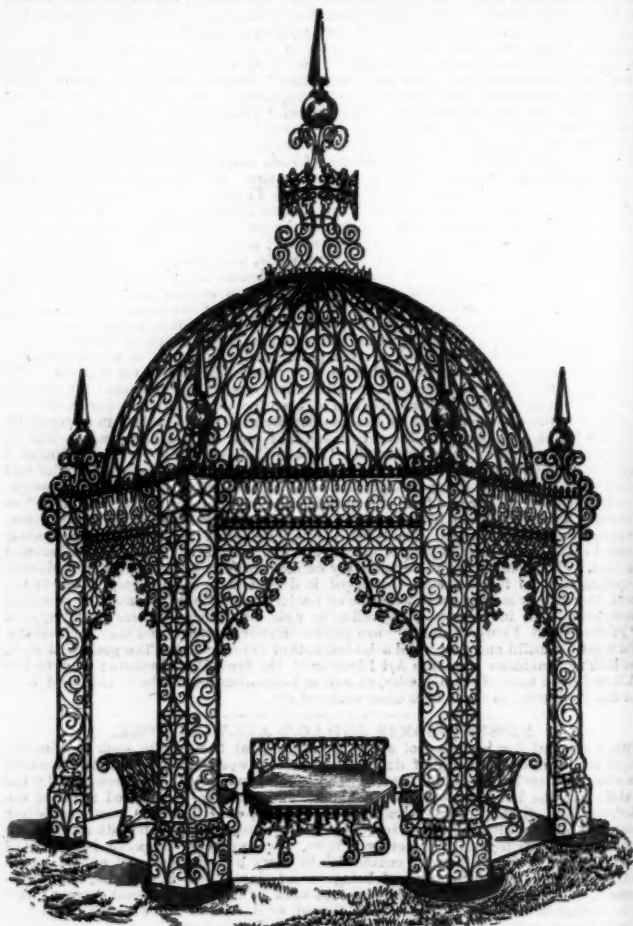
We have already, more than once, in these our "Quarterly Papers on Improvements in Art Manufactures," spoken of the beautiful productions of Messrs. Copeland, but never with more genuine pleasure, and more perfect appreciation, than on the present occasion, when we desire to call attention to a series of three new designs, just brought out by them, for flower stands. These three flower-holders are all designed from the leaf-appendages of the *nepenthes*—the "Pitcher Plant"—and are, without exception, the happiest and most successful adaptations of natural forms we have yet seen. They are not adaptations of one kind of "pitcher plant" only, but of two or three of the choicest and best known species, and these are so cleverly and artistically combined in some, and kept apart and distinct in others, that they form strikingly beautiful objects; they are, indeed, of such exquisite loveliness as to surpass most ceramic productions of this or any other age. The first to which we would direct attention, is fitly called the "Lady Louisa Flower Holder"—we say *fitly* in a two-fold sense, first, because the lady (Lady Louisa Egerton) in honour of whom they are so named, is a woman of high culture and the purest taste, and is a dear lover of all that is choice and beautiful in Nature and Art; and next, because the very flowers themselves from which these designs were made, were grown at "princely Chatsworth," the "dual home" of her father. The holder bearing her name, executed after a design by Hürten, is about fourteen inches in height, and is produced in various, but always delicate and harmonious, styles of colouring. The base is formed of carefully modelled aquatic plants and flowers, from which, in graceful form rise three of the globular "pitcher" terminations of one variety of the *nepenthes*, and in the centre the elongated, or trumpet-formed, "pitchers" of another variety rise above them, and form four other sweetly pretty receptacles for flowers. The colouring and gilding, whether as in some instances where the "pitchers" are painted so true to nature as to gladden the eye of even the most fastidious florist, or as in others, in various cheerful tints, is unexceptionally good, and exhibits in many of its features the highest phases of decorative Art. Another of the holders, which Messrs. Copeland have appropriately named the "Lizard Flower Holder," from the fact of a green lizard climbing up the central stem forming a part of the design, is smaller and less aspiring in size and appearance, but is equally charming and elegant in design. The holder itself is of triune form, the three holders being the globular "pitchers" of the plant, intermixed with leaves, and the central stem around which the lizard twines, is surmounted by a flower. The third, a single holder of two heights, is delicately formed of the more trumpet-shaped species, and like the last, has a lizard twined around its base. This, coloured of the exquisitely delicate celadon ground, for which Messrs. Copeland are so famous, with the lizard in dead and burnished gold, is one of the most charmingly simple and attractive of holders. Whether in design, or in actual workmanship, or in colouring, as well as in richness and massiveness of gilding, the "Pitcher Plant Flower Holders" are perfect in every respect, and may rank among the most beautiful and successful achievements of Ceramic Art. The general design, we believe, emanates from the Art Director of the firm, Mr. Abraham; and to the skill and good taste of the modeller, as well as to the decorators, the world is indebted for the production of these high class works of art.

MESSRS. THOMAS AND CO.'S ART-WIRE-WORK.

THERE are but few branches of art-manufacture that have made such wondrously rapid strides in development of design and in clever workmanship as that of working in wire, and few branches that are as yet so little understood or appreciated by the public. In the hands of a skilled workman, and with the art-imbued mind of the designer and director, wire is capable of being formed into the most exquisitely beautiful objects, and to present to the eye new forms and new adaptations that are eminently gratifying and satisfactory. Wire, when properly tempered, is capable of being bent, and twisted, and "coaxed" into every conceivable—and almost inconceivable—shape and form, and of being so interlaced, and interwoven, and intercrossed, as to produce the most delicate net-work or the most elegant tracery; and it can either be fine and delicate in its thread, or thick and massive, as the need of the designer, or the object for which it is intended, requires. In other materials—in iron and the precious metals, and in porcelain and earthenware, as well as in wicker-work and wood—perforated or other "open-work" is much esteemed and admired, and justly so, as giving lightness, elegance, delicacy, and beauty to the object. In wire-work, all that fairy-like and ethereal lightness and elegance is an essential part; it is, indeed, "open-work" in its very highest perfection, and its greatest loveliness and beauty. As a writer has once said—

"The vine's fine tendrils, as they still aspire,
Are not more graceful than well-woven wire"—

and truly some of the most modern achievements of the wire-worker's art that have come under our notice bear out to the full the writer's assertion. Nothing can exceed the graceful flow of line that is produced in some of the articles we have seen, and nothing can surpass the richness of interlacing, and bordering, and panelling of



THE ALEXANDRA ROSE TEMPLE:

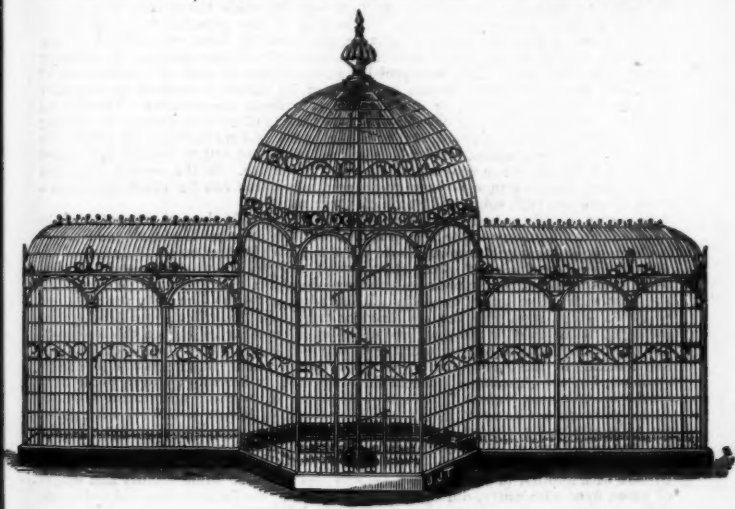
others, when judiciously enamelled and gilt, as is the way in which at all events one, and that the leading, house in the work finish their best productions. We have been led into making these remarks upon the beauty and adaptability of wire for art purposes by an examination of some few articles submitted to us by Messrs. J. J. Thomas and Co., of No. 285, Edgeware Road, London, who, we believe, are the largest, as they certainly are the best known and most successful, of wire-workers.

Th
var
wil
so
tin
hav
or
as
of
and
is
duc
the
ven
cha



or six
unsu
of th
of wi
hold
traili
out-d
dishe
other
sery
home
and
poult
eating
sticks
we ha
produ
provin
to giv

Their flower-stands, baskets, and suspenders are of effective design and of endless variety; indeed, wire in their hands seems so ductile and pliable as to be moulded at will into any form, even the most fanciful, that the mind can devise; and some are so extremely elaborate in pattern as to bewilder the eye in tracing out the continuity of the wires by which their intricacies have been formed. Some of those we have seen are either wholly covered with a white enamel, or are enamelled and gilt, or entirely gilded in every part, and these are of such delicate elegance in appearance as to be fit for the most costly and aristocratic drawing-room or boudoir. Others are of various colours, and are suitable for houses of every class, and for conservatories and out-door use. They are made of all designs of quality, of every possible style, and in every gradation of price from pounds to pence; but in all, the workmanship is good and the designs faultless. The bird-cages and aviaries designed and produced by Messrs. Thomas are of peculiar lightness and elegance, and are far beyond the ordinary run of such articles, not only in appearance, but in roominess and convenience of arrangement. Many of the cages are enamelled and gilt, and form charming houses for feathered favourites; while the aviaries—of all sizes, up to fifty



EXHIBITION PATTERN AVIARY.

or sixty feet in length and twenty or thirty feet in height—are constructions that are unsurpassed by any other house, or in any other material. Among other specialties of this renowned firm are “garden bowers,” “summer houses,” and “rose temples,” of wire—far more desirable than wood, or brick, or other erections—large enough to hold a goodly party, and of charming design; archways, porches, window-tops for trailing plants, balconies, rose and other arcades, trellises, and a host of other elegant out-door necessities; while for table decoration are epergnes, fitted with crystal dishes, and enamelled of various colours and gilt; flower-baskets, fruit-stands, and other charming achievements of the wire-worker’s art. Then, for domestic and nursery purposes, the firm produce lovely swing-cots that must find favour in every home of taste, and every possible requisite for household and kitchen. In fencing and gates, whether as a protection against cattle, horses, or sheep; for forming poultry runs; or for any other purpose; in pea and seed guards, to prevent the birds eating the seeds when planted; in pea trellises, for training peas instead of using sticks; and indeed in every species of out-door wire-work for garden, lawn, or field, we have seen none better. It is not, however, for us to speak of the various articles produced by Messrs. Thomas, or to particularize one more than another. It is our province and our privilege to speak of their artistic and manipulative excellence, and to give them that high meed of praise to which they are so justly entitled.

MESSRS. HORLEY'S GARDEN STRUCTURES.

It is with great pleasure that we direct attention to the patented improvements of Messrs. J. & J. Horley, of Toddington, in Bedfordshire, in the design, principle, and mode of construction of greenhouses. The "Paragon" Green House, designed and extensively manufactured by this firm, is undoubtedly the most elegant, compact, and convenient yet produced for a small house or grounds. With glass on all of its four sides, including the door; and with a gabled roof also entirely of glass, it becomes one of the lightest and prettiest of houses we have seen. Its design, with ornamental bargeboard and hip-knob, is simple and effective, and it forms one of the most picturesque, elegant, effective, and pleasing of objects when placed on a lawn, or in a garden, or any other grounds. The glazing of all Messrs. Horley's erections is certainly of the best construction yet patented. The panes, or squares of glass, are large, and no putty or other permanent attachment whatever is used. The glass fits into grooves at the top, drops down upon a convenient ledge at the bottom, and is firmly held in by buttons at fixed intervals of space. The glazing is thus very quickly done, and when done is much more safe and elegant than when putty is used. No sash bars are used, and by the excellent way in which the squares of glass are made to fit close to one another, the whole side of the greenhouse, no matter its length, is one continuous piece of glazing, unbroken by bars or woodwork of any kind. To each button a piece of webbing is attached by which a pane can be instantly raised and lifted out. This is especially advantageous in case of breakage or of cleaning. In the first case broken squares can be instantly removed and replaced without the aid of a glazier, by any man or boy about the premises. There is no knocking, or cutting away of dry hard putty, which so often does damage by shaking and otherwise, to the woodwork, and to other panes, and no re-fastening either with putty or other composition. The whole process of taking out a broken square and replacing it by a new one does not occupy half a minute. In the second case, that of cleaning, the advantage is very great, as the squares can be lifted out one at a time, cleaned on both sides, and put back again rapidly.

Of course one of the main desiderata in greenhouses is the largest amount of light with the least quantity of framework, and in this Messrs. Horley's erections are inapproachable by any others we have yet seen. With glass on all their four sides, and the gabled roof also of glass, the amount of light is something wonderful, and we can answer for it that in none we have seen do plants thrive better. We ought to add, that with the system of unputtied glazing adopted by this firm, fifty per cent. less breakage occurs than with the old fixed or frigid system. In the old fixed system the damp at one time of the year, and the heat at another, acting on the woodwork and expanding, contracting, or warping it, was and is a constant source of cracking and breaking of the glass squares; but in the present order of things this is entirely obviated, for, the glass being loose (at the same time it is rendered drip proof by a clever contrivance) "gives," to use a technical expression, and remains whole. Again, through not being "frigid," or firmly bedded to the woodwork with putty, the glass retains its elasticity, and thus to a great degree breakage by even the heaviest hailstorm is almost prevented. We have seen it stated that in more than one instance where a frame glazed on Messrs. Horley's principle, was standing side by side with another of exactly the same size and with the same quality and weight of glass, fixed with putty, during a heavy hail storm, the former remained unbroken, while the latter had scarce an uncracked square left in it.

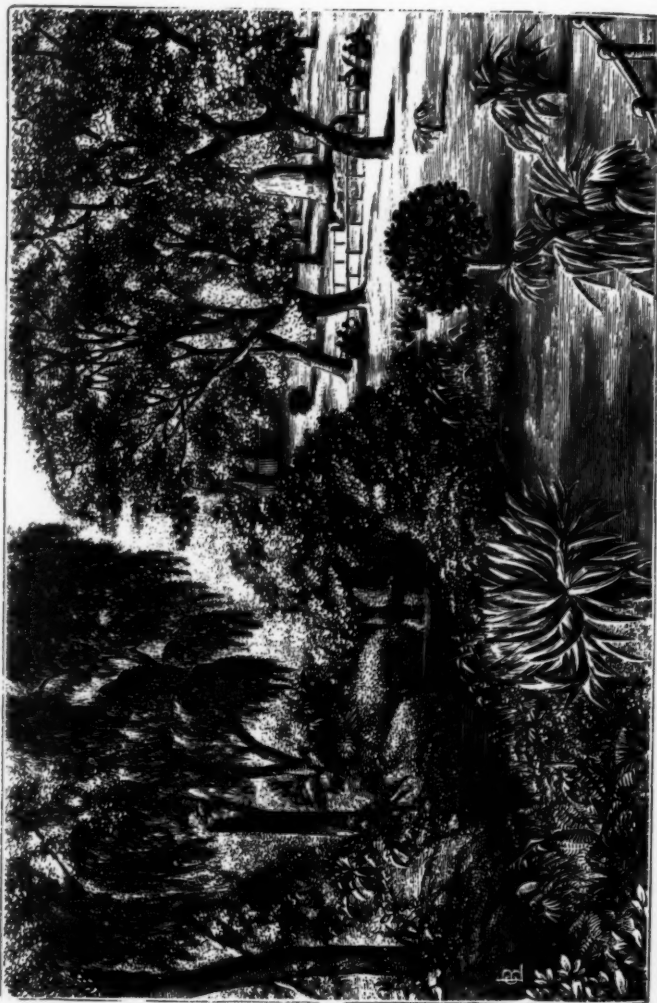
Another great advantage of Horley's patented erections is that they are so made as to be put up or taken down with the same ease as putting up or taking down a fourpost bedstead; all the parts are perfectly fitted together, and a couple of hours is amply enough, after its arrival, to entirely unpack and fix the "Paragon," which we have extreme pleasure in advising our friends who are cramped for room, and desire to have an elegant, small, and convenient greenhouse, to adopt. The construction is thoroughly good, the workmanship faultless, and the appearance all that could be desired.

MR. GOSS'S NEW DESIGN IN BROOCHES.

It is long since we saw so truly poetical and artistic a production as a new brooch just produced by Mr. Goss, to whose lovely productions we have before called attention. The brooch to which we refer is a chaste and simple design of three ivy leaves, exquisitely modelled, and produced in "ivory body" with the veins in gold. Pure in conception, poetic in feeling, artistic in treatment, and exquisite in workmanship, this brooch—sacred (according to the "language and sentiment of flowers") to "Friendship," is one of the prettiest and most acceptable of gifts. Whatever is produced by Mr. Goss is sure to be perfect in every particular, and to be issued in faultless taste, and his present ceramic trinket is no exception to the rule; it is lovely in the extreme.



THE ORNAMENTAL WATERS IN THE GARDENS OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE.



THE DELL, IN HYDE PARK, LONDON.

One
Nath
the
with
from
time
prof
whic
of e
walk
flow
thes
thru
are
them
Roy
has
an
great
cher
in g
in al
and
refre
exqu
Quee
unde
Mr.
Pass
of T
exte
Socie
whic
desc
and
in Lo
Lond
fash
of E
here,
of qu
of ca
the l
youn
Berpe
dell,
The
"Bat
view
on P
and i
subje
Every
the j
matte
desig
is ill
arran
have
vario
pract
with
* 2
lishm
Fleet

Notes on Books, Music, Works of Art, &c.

ROYAL PARKS AND GARDENS OF LONDON.*

ONE of the nicest and most acceptable of volumes we have on our table is Mr. Nathan Cole's "Royal Parks and Gardens of London," just issued by Mr. May, at the office of that excellent magazine, the "*Journal of Horticulture*." Commencing with the gardens at Buckingham Palace, the author in brief terms gives their history from their foundation by John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, in 1708, to the present time, and then describes their picturesque features, and discourses pleasantly and profitably on their planting and arrangement. "The shady walks and cool retreats which necessarily accompany this picturesque style," he says, "were a constant source of enjoyment to the late Prince Consort when staying at the Palace. Some of the walks are quite arched over with laburnums, honeysuckles, guelder roses, and scarlet flowering thorns, which were planted by the Prince's hand; and among and under these he would oft-times lead his children at early dawn to hear the song of the thrush or the blackbird. The Prince was intensely fond of birds, and these gardens are numerous peopled by the feathered songsters, for it was a place of privilege to them. Not a nest was ever knowingly disturbed; and it was the constant aim of the Royal father to teach his children to show tenderness to helpless creatures, and it has been exemplified in all the Royal Family. The children were also taught to take an interest in flowers, and had each their own little garden, which was a source of great delight to them, where they learnt the names of those flowers which they cherished, because they had planted, watered, and watched them. Healthy exercise in gardening is indeed recreation—natural, simple, and pure—which may be enjoyed in all stages of society from the prince to the peasant, and bring blessings to the palace and peace to the cottage. Gardening improves the heart as well as the taste; it refreshes the body and lightens the spirit; and the more refined the taste, the more exquisite the gratification that may be enjoyed in every cherished garden." The Queen, we are told, when the weather was fine, used to breakfast in the open air, under the shade of the trees that fringe the ornamental waters, of which, thanks to Mr. May, we are enabled to reproduce an effective engraving on Plate VI. Passing on, Mr. Cole next takes his readers to the Kensington Palace and the Duchesses of Teck's Gardens; the grand public resort of Kensington Gardens, 250 acres in extent; the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens, of 28 acres; the Royal Botanical Society's Grounds, of nearly 20 acres; and so on to Hyde Park, of the "Dell" in which we give a beautiful engraving. Hyde Park, 400 acres in extent, is fully described, its history traced, and concerning it a vast amount of information given and many pleasant little stories told. "There is still," he says, "no out-door spot in London that has such a world-wide reputation as this; and for a stranger to be in London during the season, and not to visit it, would be to miss a sight where beauty, fashion, wealth, and luxury, and not a few men of rank and distinction from all parts of Europe, congregate. To the lovers of horses, too, the sight is unequalled; for here, in the season, he will see some of the finest animals that money and knowledge of quality can procure; also every kind of fashionable vehicle which the ingenuity of carriage-builders can produce. There is a beautiful shady walk on each side of the Ladies' Mile, and those walks will improve every year, for the trees are still young, but the foliage is very fine and indicates health. The Albert Gate end of the Serpentine, which was formerly nothing but a dirty ditch, is now a charming little dell, and an object of much admiration." It is engraved on Plate VII.

Then follow in succession "St. James's and Green Parks," "Victoria Park," "Battersea Park," "Regent's Park," "Hampton Court Palace and Gardens," a view of the South Terrace Walk of which we are fortunately enabled to reproduce on Plate VIII; "Kew Gardens and Pleasure Grounds," the "Crystal Palace" and its grounds; and then pass on to a series of valuable essays on various practical subjects. These embrace the "Effective arrangement of Spring Flowers;" "Hardy Evergreens and Flowering Trees and Shrubs in the London Parks and Gardens;" on the judicious and artistic "Arrangement of Colours" in planting and bedding—a matter of the highest moment, but often to some extent overlooked; and a series of designs for flower and carpet bedding on grass. This important division of the work is illustrated by an immense number of engravings of plans of beds, and of the arrangement of plants and flowers, and is one of the best treatises on the subject we have ever seen. The whole volume is full of admirable views and ground plans of the various parks and gardens described, and these render it not only more useful to the practical man, but infinitely more attractive to the general reader. We are charmed with the book, and cordially recommend it to all our readers.

* *The Royal Parks and Gardens of London: their History and Modes of Embellishment, &c.* By NATHAN COLE. London: *Journal of Horticulture* Office, 171, Fleet Street, 1877, pp. 132. Illustrated.

POEMS, LYRICS, SONGS, AND SONNETS.*

UNDER this title Mr. Francis Bennoch, F.S.A., has just issued a collection of his pleasant verses in the form of an elegant and attractive little volume of about four hundred pages, and to it we desire to give a cordial and warm-hearted welcome. In an earlier volume of the "RELICQUARY" we took occasion to speak of the principal poem in this volume, "Sir Ralph de Rayne and Lilian Gray," which we characterised as "a truly pleasant legend, told in a charming manner, and clothed in the purest poetical language by its clever author, Mr. Francis Bennoch." What we said of that poem may with truth be fully repeated, and emphasised with regard to many of the poems in the present volume. Mr. Bennoch is a *true poet*, and saying that is saying more than can be said of most of the versifiers of the present or any other day. It is truly pleasant to find that in the midst of a busy mercantile life, with a mind engrossed by the most complex calculations and figures, with business occupations the most dry and prosy on record, with dingy surroundings of stool and desk, and ledger and day-book, with calls innumerable of a public nature, such as would bewilder most heads, and with cares, turmoils, and disquietings innumerable to contend with, beautiful thoughts have "unbidden come," and have predominated over the grosser occupations of the world. It is, as we have said, pleasant to find that in the midst of the cares and anxieties of a busy mercantile life, and the sober pursuits of the man of business and antiquary, the mind imbued with good and great and gentle and kindly feelings *will* assert itself, and give to its owner the power of clothing those feelings in the purest and loftiest flights of poetry. What could be more gently loving than the "In Memoriam" and the sweet good wishes "To My Mother"? and what finer than the lines—

"They may boast of their forests of larch and pine,
Of maple and elm, and scented thorn,
Of ash and oak, defying the stroke
Of the tempest on pinions of fury borne."

Here are some stanzas from "In Memoriam"—

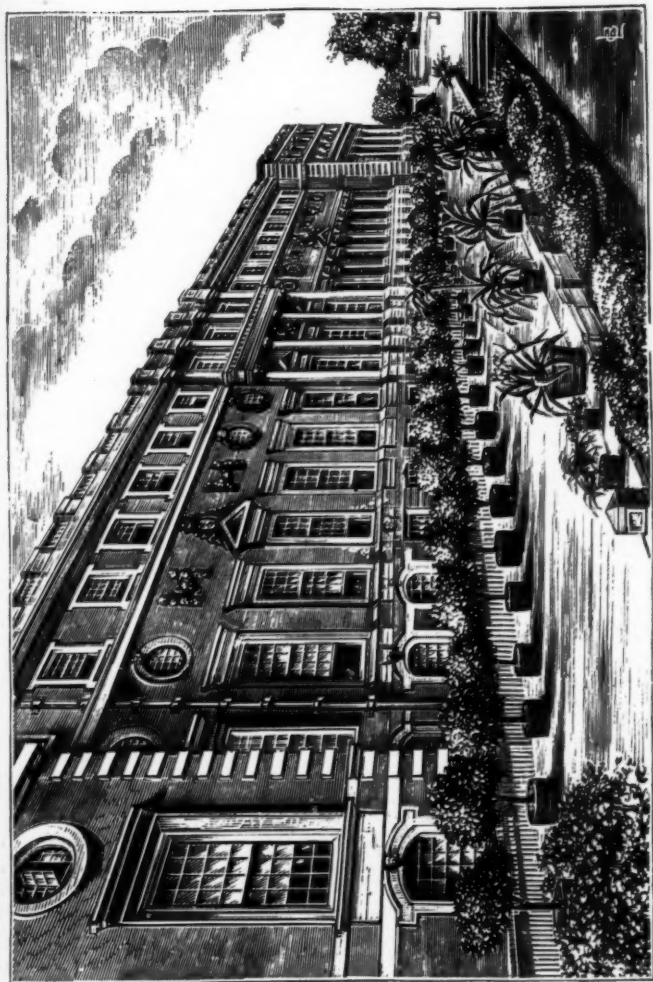
"Deep, deep in earth a father lies!—
Two sisters and a brother
Repose on either side,—and now
We gently lay a mother!
'Tis well: for fifty years or more
They fought life's fight together,
And shared its perils, griefs, and joys,
Its rough, its peaceful weather.
One aim in life, one hope in death,
Was year by year unfolding;
Then came decay, they pass away,
One grave their dust is holding!
No higher aim than honest fame—
Their trust, the gospel story;
They gently fell asleep in faith,
To wake again in glory."

Surely these lines are not only worthy of the *friend* of Wordsworth, of Southey, of Cunningham, of Swain, and of Longfellow, but of any of those "masters of song" themselves. And surely such a cry as the following, written years ago, ought to be heard—aye, and listened to—at the present moment, when such an unholy and disastrous war as the one raging has been waged by one power against another. The cry from the poet's heart:—

"O Europe, lift your mighty voice,
And bid the carnage cease!
From out thy sea-walled citadel,
O England, plead for peace!
Plead for the helpless, homeless ones,
Childhood and hoary years;
Plead for the orphan's piteous cry,
The wailing widow's tears!"—

is a holy, and just, and powerful one; and England, by her wise neutrality, is answering it by a dignified pleading that must and will have its full effect on the aggressor and the aggressed. Mr. Bennoch's volume is charmingly "got up," and is one of the most delightful books of the season. We rejoice to see it is graced by a portrait of its gifted author.

* *Poems, Lyrics, Songs, and Sonnets.* By FRANCIS BENNOCH, F.S.A. London: Hardwicke & Bogue, 192, Piccadilly. 1 vol., pp. 400, 1877.



SOUTH FRONT AND TERRACE WALK, HAMPTON COURT PALACE.

W
an
na
ha
sib
ag
the
the
an
Th
tia
dra
bel
ori
Po
the
IL
wa
the
Lu
B.C
bac
pu
on
in
Ac
ma
vol
tha
to
ext
pla
br
an
Ro
tre
Of
tha
tha
ma
Mr
app
em
exp
the
tion

Mr
Cle
mu
pli
tex
of
of
giv
yet
Ch
Ki
Li
C
wr
art
the

THE ARCHEOLOGY OF ROME.

We have before us three Chapters, or Parts, as the author names them, but goodly and handsome volumes as we should call them, of the extensive and more than ordinarily valuable work projected and carried out by Mr. John Henry Parker. Not having received the whole that has been published, it is, of course, manifestly impossible for us to do that justice to the work we should have desired to do, but we trust again to return to it in a future number. The parts we have received are "Part IV., the Egyptian Obelisks;" "Part VII., the Flavian Amphitheatre, commonly called the Colosseum;" and Part XI., Church and Altar Decorations and Mosaic Pictures;" and "The Aqueducts of Ancient Rome, traced from their sources to their mouths." The first of these is devoted to careful descriptions and historical notices of the Egyptian Obelisks in Rome, eleven in number; the historical accounts in each case being drawn up from the inscriptions themselves. The obelisks described are the pair once before the Mausoleum of Augustus; now, one before the Quirinal Palace, the other behind St. Maria Maggiore, originally made c. B.C. 2000. The one at the Lateran, originally made c. B.C. 1660; brought to Rome by Constantine, A.D. 311. At the Porta del Popolo; at the Trinità de Monti; before the Pantheon; in the garden of the Villa Mattei; on the Caelian. Numbers IV. to VII. bear the name of Rameses II., and were made between 1486 and 1490 B.C. The one now in front of St. Peter's, was made about B.C. 1400, and brought to Rome by Caligula, A.D. 40. The one near the Monte Citorio, formerly placed near the site of the church of S. Lorenzo in Lucina, and then used as the pointer of a great sundial. It was originally made c. B.C. 590, and was brought to Rome by Augustus. The small obelisk placed on the back of a bronze elephant in the Piazza della Minerva, was made c. B.C. 580, and was put up in its present place by Bernini in the time of Pope Alexander VII. The one on the Piazza Novona was made in Egypt for the Emperor Domitian. It was placed in the Circus of Maxentius, and set up in its present place by Bernini, A.D. 1651. Accompanying the descriptions are photographs of each of the obelisks, and the remainder of the volume is devoted to matter and plates supplementary to the preceding volume. The next, devoted to the Colosseum, recounts all that is known regarding that remarkable structure, concerning which so many important facts were brought to light in the extensive excavations of 1874-5. Besides the full descriptions, and the exhaustive historical essay, the volume contains nearly forty admirable photographic plates, which, far beyond any other illustrations yet attempted of Roman remains, bring these relics vividly and bodily before us. The "Church and Altar Decorations and Mosaic Pictures," is a truly valuable contribution, not only to the literature of Rome, but to that of ancient Art. The treatise is admirable and masterly in the extreme, and the plates represent vividly, some of the most curious of early Art-remains. Of the Aqueducts, all we need add to what we have already said of the other parts is, that the matter, the plates, and the particulars of construction are entirely new, and that for them the world is entirely indebted to Mr. Parker's zeal and enthusiasm. No man living was capable of doing more for the elucidation of the antiquities of Rome than Mr. Parker, and assuredly no man has accomplished so much as he. His industry and application have been untiring and constant; his talents and skill have been wisely employed; his efforts successfully directed; and the funds at his disposal judiciously expended, in the furtherance of the great cause he had in view; and the result is of the most marked and important character. We trust again to return to a consideration of Mr. Parker's labours and the books he has produced.

AN ANGLO-SAXON READER.*

MR. SWEET has done good service to literature by the preparation, as one of the Clarendon Press Series, of this "Anglo-Saxon Reader in Prose and Verse," and too much praise cannot be accorded to him for the masterly way in which he has accomplished his task. The "Reader" is intended to supply the student with a series of texts in the classical West-Saxon dialect of Old English, with such helps in the way of Grammar, Glossary, and Notes, as shall enable him to acquire a sound knowledge of the language without at the same time neglecting the literature. First, Mr. Sweet gives us a "Grammatical Introduction"—one of the most clear, able, and instructive, yet written—followed by a series of twenty-six Anglo-Saxon texts from the *Saxon Chronicle*; King Alfred's *Cura Pastoralis*; *Orosius*, from the *Lauderdale MS.*; King Alfred's *Boetius* and *Beda*; *Ælfric on the Old Testament*, and his *Homilies* and *Lives of the Saints*; *Wulfstan's* address; *Beowulf's Fight with Grendel's Mother*; *Cædmon's Fall of the Angels*; *Cynewulf's Poems*; and other standard Anglo-Saxon writings. The "Notes" to these are full and explicit, and the "Glossary" is well arranged and extremely valuable. Altogether the "Anglo-Saxon Reader" is one of the best books we have seen.

* Oxford: Clarendon Press. London: Macmillan & Co.

THE CATACOMBS OF ROME.*

A POPULAR work on this most interesting subject was much needed, and it redounds to the credit of Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton that they should so well and so liberally have supplied that want by the publication of Mr. Withrow's admirable book. The work is divided into three grand divisions—the "Structure and History of the Catacombs;" the "Art and Symbolism of the Catacombs;" and the "Inscriptions of the Catacombs"—and these are each subdivided into a series of chapters, each one of which is devoted to some important branch of the general subject. It would be impossible to give an idea of the immense value of such a work as this, or of the vastness of the labour that has been bestowed in its preparation. All we can do is, to say that Mr. Withrow has acquitted himself in his task as only a master mind could do, and that he has given to the world a work in every way worthy of its subject, and of his own high reputation. The number of inscriptions—many of them not heretofore printed in the English language—given by Mr. Withrow, are not the least important part of his work, while among the "objects found in the Catacombs" are many which throw light on Roman antiquities found in our own country and elsewhere. Notably our eye rested on the engraving of a vessel on fig. 114, and simply described as an "object furnished with a spout and an opening for replenishing the vessel;" this, curiously, is of almost identical form with the "monkey" drinking vessels of some countries of the present day, and serves to illustrate the *letinae*, or feeding bottles of Roman times, as do the dolls and money-box, etc., on fig. 120, those articles in our own day. We strongly and emphatically commend this book to our readers, and tender our thanks to the publishers for having issued it.

* *The Catacombs of Rome, and their testimony relative to Primitive Christianity.* By the Rev. W. H. WITHROW, M.A. London: Hodder and Stoughton, 27, Paternoster Row. 1 vol., pp. 560, small 8vo., 1877. Illustrated.

NATURAL HISTORY OF SHAKSPERE.*

ONE of the prettiest and neatest, as well as best arranged, of Shakesperian books, is the charming little volume just issued, under the above title, by a compiler whom we hope again to meet, Bessie Mayou. The volume is arranged under the several heads of "Garden Flowers," "Wild Flowers," "Weeds," "Trees," "Fruits," "Vegetables," "Herbs," "Spices and Medicines," and "Grain," in the vegetable world; and "Birds," "Animals," (an unfortunate distinctive term to adopt), "Fish," "Reptiles," and "Insects," in the animal world. Under each of these headings, subdivided throughout under other headings, such as "Oak," "Ash," "Orange," "Fennel," and the like, Miss Mayou has arranged an immense number of quotations from Shakspeare's plays, where any of these are named. We have not tested the quotations to ascertain whether those under each heading are exhaustive, but we doubt they are not. One point, at all events, of consequence in a compilation of this kind, seems unfortunately to have been overlooked by the compiler. When allusions to two or more objects occur in one passage, these ought to have been either given under each heading, or referred to in the index. For instance, "With heigh! with heigh! the thrush and the jay," is entered by the fair compiler under "Throstle, Thrush," but not under "Jay," nor is "Jay" in this case indexed. Thus, a reader turning to the index, finds "Jay 89" only—89 being the page whereon the heading of "Jay" occurs, while the allusion to the same bird which we have quoted, occurs on page 97, and is not indexed. Thus throughout the volume there are abundant places where the same want of repetition, cross reference, or indexing occurs. The book is a most interesting one, and prettily got up, and we are sure its fair compiler will thank us for pointing out to her this "want," that she can with little trouble supply in the future editions, which will doubtless be called for.

* *Natural History of Shakspeare, being selections of Flowers, Fruits, and Animals.* Arranged by BESSIE MAYOU. Manchester: Edwin Slater. 1 vol. sm. 8vo., pp. 220, 1877.

HISTORY OF THE PORT OF BRISTOL.*

THE compilers of this interesting volume, Mr. W. N. Reid and Mr. W. E. Hicks, have gathered together within its pages, a vast amount of very interesting and curious information concerning the history of the Port of Bristol; the rise and progress of commerce in that city; and the progress of trade and navigation. It is a book of more than local interest, and one which may be read with profit by people far removed from, as well as those connected with, that important city. Well would it be if other ports, and other towns and cities, met as intelligent and painstaking historians as Messrs. Reid and Hicks.

* *Leading Events in the History of the Port of Bristol.* By W. N. REID and W. E. HICKS. Bristol: W. C. Hemmons.

THE UNIVERSE.*

It would be impossible to conceive a more beautifully printed, more exquisitely illustrated, or more elegantly "got up" volume than the new edition of Dr. Pouchet's "*The Universe : or the Infinitely Great and the Infinitely Little*," recently issued by Messrs. Blackie and Son. Of the work itself one cannot speak too highly, while the style in which it is issued deserves higher praise than we can give it. M. Pouchet's object in preparing his work was, as he avowed, to inspire and extend to the utmost of his power a taste for natural science; and for the attainment of that object he has taken for scope the whole length and breadth, and every element, of the entire "*Universe*," and searched into and made use of the animal, mineral, and vegetable worlds, the air, the water, and the earth; treating of the elements, the characteristics and the denizens of each, and presenting such an interesting whole to the reader, as no other writer has yet succeeded in doing. The Vegetable Kingdom is divided into "the Invisible World, *i.e.*, the world of wonders unseen except by the aid of the microscope; "the architects of the sea"—the coral and island and mountain builders of the deep; the "Insects," in all their strange habits and changes; "the Ravagers of the Forest;" "Protectors of Agriculture;" "the Architecture of Birds;" and the "migrations of Animals." The "*Vegetable Kingdom*" treats on the Anatomy, Physiology, Germination, and Migration of Plants, and on extremes in the Vegetable Kingdom. Next, under "Geology," are chapters on the formation of the Globe; Fossils; Mountains—the cataclysms and upheavals of the globe; Volcanoes and Earthquakes; Glaciers and Eternal Snows; Caverns and Grottoes; Steppes and Deserts; and the Air and its Corpulces. And lastly comes "the Sideral Universe," in which the Stars, the Nebulæ, the Sun, the Earth, the Moon, and the Comets, are each in turn ably treated of, and all their characteristics, motions, and phenomena, made clear to the general reader. Nearly three hundred exquisite engravings illustrate this charming book and render it one of the most attractive we have seen. It is a volume to coax the reader, and to impart to him, even against his will, good and sound information on every subject on which it treats. To this store-house of knowledge we commend our readers.

* London : Blackie and Sons, Paternoster Buildings. 1 vol. 8vo., pp. 564. Illustrated. 5th edition.

HAYDN'S DICTIONARY OF DATES.*

It would be quite impossible to over estimate the value, the importance, and the excellence of this most useful work; and we gladly take the opportunity, on the issue of a new edition, of calling attention to its merits. No chronology or other publication of its kind has ever in its plan embraced so wide a range of subjects, been so well arranged, or had such careful and industrious editing as it, and assuredly no publication has been so universally accepted as an authority as it has. No matter what subject is wanted, the enquirer has only to turn to Haydn to find all he desires; and with this advantage—he will find what he there reads to be strictly and emphatically reliable in every point and in every particular. Another advantage is, that in every edition all the information is brought down to the very day—we were nearly saying hour—of issue, and thus each successive edition becomes as it were a new work. It has now gone through fifteen editions, nine of which have been edited by Mr. Benjamin Vincent, than whom no man is more capable of fulfilling the herculean task. To him the world is indebted for the excellence of the work, and for the scrupulous accuracy of every item of its contents. No library, English or foreign, public or private; no public institution, club, or society; and no household of any kind, ought to be without it—it is an essential of every place and of every country.

* *Haydn's Dictionary of Dates, and Universal Information relating to all ages and nations.* 15th Edition. By BENJAMIN VINCENT. London : E. Moxon, Son, & Co., Amen Corner, Paternoster Row. 1 vol. 8vo., pp. 840, 1876.

RECORDS OF THE PAST.*

THE eighth volume only of this admirable series of books, just issued, has been forwarded to us; it is devoted to "Egyptian Texts," under the unsurpassable editorship of Dr. Birch. The series of volumes is published by Messrs. Samuel Bagster and Son, under the sanction of the Society of Biblical Archaeology, and judging from the volume before us, bears the stamp of excellence on every page. When the previous volumes of the series reach us, we shall again, with pleasure, refer at greater length to the publication.

* London : Samuel Bagster and Sons, 15, Paternoster Row, 1877.

THE STATELY HOMES OF ENGLAND.*

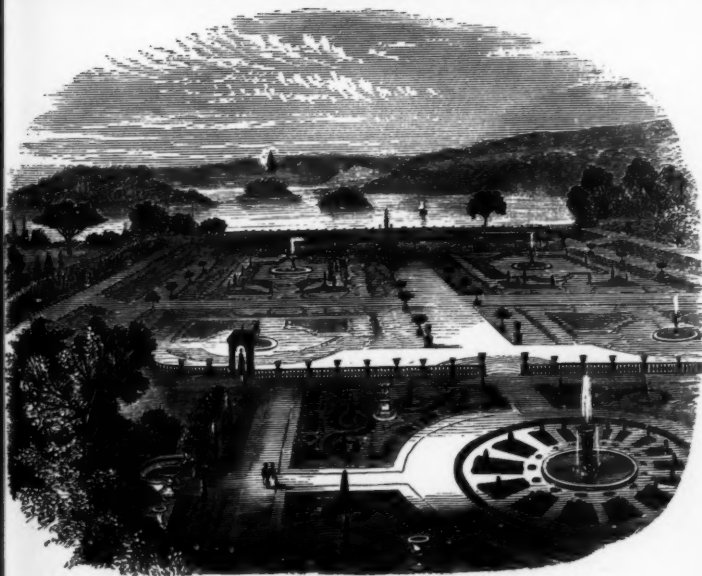
A SECOND series of this sumptuously illustrated national work has been issued, and in every way sustains the high character which was attained by the first. The "Homes" included in the present volume are well selected, and present examples of the ancient baronial stronghold, the mediæval castle, and the modern mansion. Thus we have grand old Belvoir, Hever, and Raby castles; Castle Howard, Knole, and Trentham; Kedleston and Melbourne; Burleigh and Audley End; Westwood and Wilton; Somerleyton and Warnham Court; Lowther Castle, Clumber, and Clifden; and almost beyond all, both in interest and peculiarity, Welbeck, about which, for the first time, any particulars have been made public. The book is printed in the highest style of typographic art, and illustrated in the most scrupulously beautiful manner by a profusion of artistically drawn and exquisitely engraved woodcuts. Of its merits it is only needful to make one or two brief extracts from leading reviews; it would not be seemly to do otherwise in these pages. The *Times* says, "Mr. Jewitt's volume is not only an ornament to any table, but it is good reading to boot, and in this double quality is entitled to rank as a gift book of the first order." The *Queen* says, it "will prove acceptable as a table book in many a home, stately or otherwise," that "the letter-press is well written, and gives in a brief style much interesting information concerning the various edifices depicted, and the people associated with them," and that "the illustrations of Roman remains at Lowther Castle will prove of especial interest to the archaeologist." The *Derby Mercury*, after alluding to the first volume of the "Stately Homes," published in 1874, says "the companion volume, which has been especially sent us by Mr. Jewitt, is entirely from the pen of that able and indefatigable writer, and it bears all the marks of careful compilation and due comparison which might thus be expected. The sketches are not manuals of the Guide-book character, but in every instance are lucid descriptions from actual surveys of the scenes, interspersed with antiquarian, genealogical, and heraldic notes of the highest interest. Take Welbeck for instance, which we believe is the only account yet written of this remarkable place from personal observation; the views have been specially taken for the work before us, and are the only ones we have ever seen. The distinguishing interest of the place is centered in the subterranean apartments, all of which will be found described and illustrated. This, however, is only one of seventeen distinct descriptions, many of which are of local interest in this neighbourhood. . . . Mr. Jewitt's hand has lost none of its skill in presenting to his readers scenes which will be instantly recognised by those who are familiar with them—whilst in the minds of those whose acquaintance with the beauties of Nature and Art has not extended so far, the exquisite cuts will create a strong desire for closer examination. Here is a long series of especial favourites of ours—masterpieces of the architect's craft set in frames of Nature's loveliest scenery—or if the simile please better, caskets wherein are deposited treasures around which tradition has woven a network of fanciful romance, dear to the wandering tourist and artist. To each and all of those Mr. Jewitt will be found a cheerful and chatty guide; one who will tell the reader all he wants to know, without 'boring' him. The publishers have also done their share of the work well—paper, printing, illustrations, and finishing, are all alike worthy of a house which has so great a reputation as that of Virtue & Co." It would be unseemly to give further extracts from "opinions" that have been expressed, though these are very many in number and all gratifying alike. We content ourselves, therefore, by giving two of the engravings (Plate IX.), to show the beauty of their style of execution. The two we have chosen are from Trentham, the beautiful seat of the Duke of Sutherland, and they represent the Italian Garden and the Private Conservatory in that stately home of the Leveson-Gowers. The volume contains one hundred and seventy engravings, of which those we have selected are certainly far from being the best.

* *The Stately Homes of England*. Second Series. By LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A., and S. C. HALL, F.S.A. London: Virtue & Co., Ivy Lane, Paternoster Row. 1 vol., 4to., pp. 360. Illustrated.

HOLY CROSS.*

UNDER the title of "*Holy Cross, a history of the invention, preservation, and disappearance of the wood known as the True Cross*," Dr. Prime has issued a most interesting and important little work, which we cannot but heartily commend to our readers. Pleasantly written, full of information, replete with signs of deep research, and arranged in a convenient and faultless manner, this monograph on a subject of the highest historical interest, cannot fail to be read with pleasure and with much profit. We have exceeding pleasure in calling our readers' attention to it.

* London: Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, & Rivington. 1 vol. sm. 8vo., pp. 144.



TRENTHAM, STAFFORDSHIRE.
THE PRIVATE CONSERVATORY, AND THE ITALIAN GARDENS.

Few
logic
level
other
what
much
its p
Wise
volun
emin
His
Fore
visita
notic
ton,
an ex
is we
relia
accou
of so
* /

Wh
stirr
high
livin
chain
incid
most
fictio
Sir G
man
other
his g
stick
had a
dent
Chris
not g
tions

It is
steps
only
about
ing t
shoul
visita
a pla
follow
super
begin
will l
upon
stamp
and v
result
tive
is, th
under
instea
(quer
tende
be em
*

THE NEW FOREST.*

Few districts in the kingdom are so rich in historical associations, so full of archaeological interest, or so profuse in romantic scenery and in "nooks and corners" of loveliness, as the New Forest, in Hampshire; and it is therefore a district of all others where the tourist, whether an antiquary, a student of history, a botanist, or what not, may fairly revel in and find food for deep and earnest thought. Though much has been at one time or other written about this Forest and its beauties, and its places and objects of interest described and illustrated by various writers (Mr. Wise's admirable volume, among others, has already been noticed in an earlier volume), it has remained for Mr. Phillips to prepare such a hand-book as the district eminently needed, and this he has done in a manner that deserves the highest praise. His little work first of all gives a well-considered history and description of the Forest, and then passes on to give a clear and intelligible "itinerary," by which the visitor can with ease find his way from one point to another. Then he gives careful notices of all the more noted places, including Lyndhurst, Beaulieu Priory, Lymington, Rufus's Stone, the Avon Valley, and a score or two other places; and ends with an excellent fauna and flora of the Forest. The book is full of valuable information, is well written, admirably arranged, and in every way one of the most useful and reliable of "Guides." The only thing wanting is illustration; its map is good and accurate; but the value of the book would be considerably enhanced by engravings of some of the places described.

* *The New Forest Hand-book.* By C. J. PHILLIPS. Lyndhurst: J. G. Short.

THE WITCHES OF RENFREWSHIRE.*

WHETHER as a purely historical work, a contribution to archaeological literature, or a stirring romance, the volume before us possesses an interest in itself, that gives it a higher value than most books possess. As an historical work, it presents us with living pictures of past-age manners, and supplies documentary and other links in the chain of history of those times, that are of the highest value; while as a romance, the incidents it recounts are more stirring and more fascinating—because true—than the most vivid imagination could conceive. "Truth," it is often said, "is stranger than fiction," and Mr. Gardner's book fully proves it. The narratives of the bewitching of Sir George Maxwell; the dealings of the wretched folks with the devil—the "black man" as he is politely termed;—the putting one hand on the top of the head and the other on the sole of the foot, in sign of compact of "giving up herself to the devil;" his giving to each a new spirit name; the forming of images of wax or clay, and sticking pins into them to produce illness and death in any one against whom they had a spite; the ultimate confessions and burnings—these are among the stirring incidents narrated in this celebrated case, while those in the other well-known case of Christian Shaw are even more curious and incredible. The book is one to be read, not glanced at, and is one of the most interesting, curious, and important contributions to literature that has for a long time been made.

* Paisley: Alex. Gardner. 1 vol. 8vo., 1877, pp. 226.

HAND-BOOK TO WESTON-SUPER-MARE.*

It is always a pleasure to us to get hold of a really good guide book—one that steps out of the beaten track, and endeavours to give its readers information, not only as to where to find such and such an object, but to tell him all that is known about it, and inform him upon all matters connected with it. A guide book, according to our notions, should be not merely a finger post, on which the way to a place should be painted up for wayfarers to stare at and spell over, but should tell the visitor what he most wants to know when he gets there; it should be a guide not to a place alone, but to the mind itself, and should so direct the mind that it may follow the train of thought and reasoning to a satisfactory conclusion. The Weston-Super-Mare Handbook is a guide of no ordinary character, but one that is full from beginning to end of valuable information upon many points of interest, and one that will be always useful for reference. The notes upon archaeological remains, and those upon the architectural features of the various churches, are especially valuable, and stamp the book as one of no common order. The descriptions are good, clear, concise, and well considered; the theories (not always quite to our mind, by the way) are the result of much thought; and the information brought together is of the most instructive and valuable character. One thing, at all events, we find fault with, and that is, that on the title page its author has the modesty to say "edited by L. E. H. J., under the superintendence of the Rev. W. Jackson, M.A., F.S.A.," and so forth, instead of giving his own name in full. Why a book should have an "Editor" (query, who is the author if L. E. H. J. is only Editor?), and that Editor a "Superintendent" we know not. This we do know, that it is a nice little volume, and will be eminently useful to all who possess it.

* Weston-Super-Mare: C. Robbins. London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1877.

STANFORD'S GUIDES TO YORKSHIRE AND SUSSEX.*

MR. STANFORD, whose name is a thorough guarantee for excellence and scrupulous accuracy in whatever he issues, has just published two little books—a "*Tourist's Guide to Sussex*," by Mr. G. F. Chambers, and a "*Tourist's Guide to the West Riding of Yorkshire*," by Mr. G. Phillips Bevan—to which we desire to call attention. The "*Sussex*" properly opens with a well digested and condensed "General Description" of the county, which contains an unusually large amount of information; and this is followed by "Notes on the Geology of Sussex," by Mr. Topley. Then come "Railway Excursions" and "Road Excursions" to and from all the principal towns, villages, and places of interest in the county, the information regarding each place or object being necessarily brief, but to the full as much as the tourist or the visitor can need. The "West Riding of Yorkshire" is arranged upon the same general plan, and in it, too, the information concerning every place of note within its boundary is concise and thoroughly to the point. Superfluous description is entirely avoided, and the tourist thus has not to wade through pages of "fine writing" to get at what he wants, but finds it at once ready to hand. A series of hand-books such as these cannot fail to be of the greatest use to tourists or travellers, and we cordially recommend them. They are well arranged, handy, convenient, cheap, and strictly reliable, and being accompanied by careful maps, are all that can be needed.

* London: E. Stanford, 55, Charing Cross, 1877.

THE KNOT TIED. Mr. W. Tegg, whose "Mixture for Low Spirits," and "Wills of their Own," we have already had the pleasure of noticing in these pages, has added another to his series of readable and entertaining books, and thus added at the same time to his literary achievements. His present volume he has quaintly entitled *The Knot Tied*! and it is a collection of cuttings and notes got together from a vast number of sources, on the marriage customs, ceremonies, and superstitions of different countries and periods. It contains much amusing matter, but also, which is far better, much really good and valuable information.

London: W. Tegg and Sons.

A RUN THROUGH SOUTH WALES (London: McCorquodale & Co., 1877). This is a convenient, handy, and well-arranged guide to visitors who wish to take "A Run through South Wales," and use the London and North Western Railway for that purpose. Brief, but all-sufficient, notices of each place are given, and the whole is accompanied by an excellent map. It is just the thing for the traveller to put in his knapsack or pocket, and thanks are due to Mr. Douglas for the pains he has taken in its preparation.

THE BLUE COAT BOYS (London: E. W. Allen, Ave Maria Lane). This is a well written history of Christ's Hospital, and of the course of education there imparted. It is full of historical particulars, and enlivened by a fund of anecdotes such as only a man thoroughly acquainted with his subject could have got together. Its author, Mr. W. H. Blanch, has done good service by its preparation—originally a lecture delivered at St. John's Gate—and by its timely publication. We strongly recommend this as one of the most interesting of historical brochures.

THE MISERERES OF BEVERLEY MINSTER (Hull: T. Tindall Wildridge). It is with great pleasure we call attention to a work now in course of issue by Mr. Wildridge, of Hull, under the above title. The work is intended to be completed in twelve parts, each of which will contain half-a-dozen lithographic plates, representing the matchless series of Misereres in Beverley Minster. We are glad to see that these are at length being illustrated, and shall again revert to Mr. Wildridge's book when we have seen more of it.

WE have on more than one occasion called attention to the topographical and other writings of Mr. George Markham Tweddell, and we are now pleased to notice that a project is set on foot for the presentation to him of a suitable testimonial. The intention appears to be to present to Mr. Tweddell "a purse of gold, to help him through heavy losses and family affliction, over which he has no control, and to aid him to complete those literary labours in which he is known to have been so long engaged." Subscriptions, we perceive, are to be paid to Mr. W. Andrews, of Colonial Street, Hull, and trust that the result will be a substantial and permanent benefit to a worthy man.

BOSCABEL AND WHITELADIES (Wolverhampton: J. Steen and Co.) This is a remarkably interesting little pamphlet on a subject of more than passing interest. Its author, Mr. James Pendrel-Brothurst, has striven within its very brief pages to give a history of these historically interesting spots, and has so far succeeded as to make his *brochure* quite readable. A deal of information is given in very small compass; our regret is that it is so short, as more might easily have been done.

MESSRS. HUNT & CO.'S PLAYING CARDS.

As usual, Messrs Hunt and Co. (Limited) produce this season, as in other years, such a matchless variety of exquisite novelties in patterns of playing cards as no other house can at all approach. As art-producers, this firm has taken first rank, and it will indeed be long before their productions can be equalled; it would be impossible to excel them. Not only in freshness and originality of designs, in richness and harmony of colouring, in exquisite perfection of printing, but also in the quality of the cards themselves, and in their actual manipulation in the various processes through which they pass, Messrs. Hunt's productions are perfect and faultless, and therefore may be recommended without reservation. Of some of the new patterns which have been submitted to us, for the present season, we desire to say a few words in order that our readers may understand something of their variety and beauty. The first that peculiarly takes our fancy is a design of peacock's feathers, richly printed in all their gorgeous colours of green, and purple, and gold, and what not, and rendered, by the artistic way in which they are arranged, more lovely, more attractive, and more strikingly beautiful than anything we have yet seen. For rich effect in the hand or on the whist-table, nothing can approach, much less excel, the cards of this design; they are "perfection perfectly perfected!" as a tautologist might say, and are all that the most fastidious art-mind could desire. Another series of new patterns which take our fancy are those on which, in all their glorious profusion of colours, humming birds, or butterflies, flitting about on flower, and berry, and leaf; and swallows, skimming and flitting about in the air, form the main features of the designs. Three others which are of peculiar beauty are the "passion flower," the "holly and snowdrop," and the "pansies." These in each case are exquisitely drawn—not conventionally or stiffly, but true to nature in every form and every touch of colour—and arranged in the most artistic manner on grounds of gold, or black, or colour. Pure in design, faultless in drawing, exquisite in arrangement of colour and gold, and of extreme elegance in appearance, these cards are art-treasures to be sought for and admired in every circle where "things of beauty" become a "joy for ever," or even for an evening, and where achievements of art are enjoyed and appreciated. Among other patterns are lovely bouquets of flowers—roses, lilies of the valley, and forget-me-nots, on gold grounds; groups of apple blossoms and other flowers and fruits; rich Japanese and other designs; conventional flowers of vast richness and variety; arabesque patterns, geometrical designs, and an endless variety of other decorations. In all the cards produced by this firm, thanks to the admirable taste of the art-director, Mr. F. W. Taunton, there is a freshness, an originality, a beauty, and a purity of tone that is peculiarly refreshing. To his good taste is due much of the improvement that has healthily taken place in the decorative arts, and to him and to his genius we owe much that is elevating and good in art.

GUEST AND MENU CARDS. Mr. S. H. Cowell, of Ipswich, has recently issued two sets of elegant Menu and Guest Cards which we opine cannot fail to become universal favourites. The cards are, by a happy thought, so arranged as to answer the twofold purpose of holding the name of the guest (for which a blank scroll is left on each) as well as *menu* itself, and thus they will be found especially convenient for use. One set, the "Butterfly," consists of a series of twelve lovely designs of groups of flowers, berries, and grasses, on each of which a different butterfly is exquisitely drawn—so true to nature as to gladden the heart of any entomologist—and of their natural size. These are the "Purple Emperor," "Painted Lady," "White Admiral," "Red Admiral," "Peacock," "Large Heath," "Large" and "Small Tortoiseshell," "Camberwell Beauty," "Ringlet," "Silver-washed Fritillary," and "Swallow-tail" butterflies, and they are all equally well drawn. The other set—the "refined comic" series—are of a totally different character, each one bearing some clever subject, admirably drawn, and in many cases droll in the extreme. The subjects are "Smitten," a "Hampered Pursuit," a "Painful Parting," "Gin and Bitters," "I can feel a Nibble," "A Musical Run," "Safely invested in the Stocks," "Ruffled Feelings," "Pitch and Toss," "An Iconoclast," "Cat and Dog Life," and "A Go-ahead Boy." About the whole of these designs there is a healthy refinement that is very pleasant, and the drawing is remarkably good. Our friends cannot do better than adopt them at their tables for the coming season.

Notes, Queries, and Cleanings.

NOTE ON THE DEDICATION OF KEMSING CHURCH, AND THE CHAPEL OF ST. EDITH.

SINCE my paper on Kemsing Church was published in the "RELIQUARY," Vol. XIII., pp. 148—160, I have discovered documentary evidence showing that the parish church is dedicated to *St. Mary the Virgin*, and not to St. Edith, as stated by Hasted in his *History of Kent*. Among the wills enrolled at Rochester is that of Walter Fromlyng, of Kemsing, bearing date Dec. 20, 1459, who desired to be buried "in cimeterio Beate Marie Virginis apud Kemsing" (*Lib. Test. Roff.*, ii. f. 157a). At this period the dedications of our country churches were well known to the parishioners; I therefore withdraw the statement that St. Edith is the patron saint, and also the latter part of the third foot-note on page 148.

The truth is that St. Edith presided over a chapel in the churchyard. This chapel perhaps stood to the east of the present chancel, as some fragments of masonry have been found in that spot by the grave-digger. The following extracts from old wills cannot fail to have much interest, and leave no doubt as to the existence in mediæval times of a chapel in the churchyard, of which local tradition is now silent.

John Medehurst of Kynghesdon, will dated Jan. 30, 1451-2. "Item lego ad ornand' sive reparand' capellam Sancte Edithe in Kemsing x^ld" (*Lib. Test. Roff.*, i. f. 104b.)

John Fremelyn of Kemsing, will dated May 6, 1457. "Item lego ad usum et commoditatem capelle Sancte Ede de Kemsing, j. ovem" (ii. f. 73a).

William Smyth of Eversham in the parish of Kemsing, will dated April 4, 1459. "Item lego capelle Edith in cimeterio de Kemsyng, x^ld" (ii. f. 124b).

John Meller of Eversham in Kemsyng, will dated May 12, 1459. "Item lego ad reparaciones capelle Sancte Edithe in cimeterio de Kemsyng, x^d" (ii. f. 134b).

John Smyth of Eversham in the parish of Kemsing, will without date. "Item lego capelle Sancte Edithe unum agnum" (iii. f. 180b).

Thomas Marche, will dated Feb. 15, 1477-8. "Item lego ymagini Sancte Edithe apud Kemsyng, vi^d" (iii. f. 207a).

Thomas Poule of Kemsyn, will dated June 4, 1479. "Item lego unam vaccam ad yevale Sancte Edithe de Kemsyn" (iii. f. 234b).

E. H. W. DUNKIN.

THE FOWLER FAMILY.

I HAVE been for some time collecting materials for a history of the Fowler family; and the other day, in looking through some back numbers of the "RELIQUARY," I saw the following references (among others) to that family:—

Vol. 7. John Beresford, = Margaret, dau. of John Fowler,
of Derby. 21st Edw. IV.

Vol. 13. Extracts from registers of North Wingfield—
Ellen, dau. of Robert Fowler.

Can any reader give me any information about these, especially whether the Fowlers of North Wingfield are likely to be of the same descent as one Robert Fowler, who in Henry VIII. married Isabel Vavasour? Possibly also you might know something of the following references in Glover's History:—

Rebecca Fowler, of Derby, a benefactress of the county.

Thomas Fowler, of Shrewsbury, whose dau. and h. Frances married Samuel Allsopp, of Burton (see pedigree of Allsopp).

Any information about these or other Fowler families will be very acceptable.

WILLIAM FOWLER CARTER.

THE ROMAN STATION AT TEMPLEBOROUGH.

WE perceive, with pleasure, that a scheme has been set on foot for the exploration of the fine quadrangular Roman encampment at Templeborough, near Rotherham, and that full permission has been accorded by the owner and occupier of the ground for a thorough examination and excavation to be made. Funds are, we perceive, being asked for, and we are sure many of our antiquarian readers will be glad to help in so important an exploration. Mr. John Guest, F.S.A., and Mr. Robert Leader, F.S.A., have undertaken the matter, which could not be in better or more energetic and trustworthy hands. We shall look forward anxiously to a commencement of operations.

L
h
s
o
d
o
r
al
e
ls
al
r
-
-
3.
d
o
e
d
i
-
to
g
P.
of
ed
a
g
so
-
t.
.

John W. Deed

Thos. W. Deed

John W. Deed

Thomas W. Deed

George Deed

AUTOGRAPHS FROM WIGWELL GRANGE DEEDS.

1 to 6 Autographs of Henry Wigley, Thomas Hall, Ralph W. Deed, Thomas W. Deed, John W. Deed, and William Taylor, from deed of 1008-4, on pp. 85-7 of this volume.

As
Wig
on
Eli
81s
cou
Bak
in
Wig
Jam
the
mar
with
cou
with
by
co-l
son
his
Eag
ried
of